The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8186.—VOL L. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864. PRICE THREEPENCE.

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th August, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev George Lane, Wesleyan minister, Mr Jonathan P. Rendalle, of Charleston, America, to Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Greene, carpenter, Fitzroy Iron Works, Mittagong.

DEATH

On the 30th August, at her late residence, Crown and Anchor Inn, Newtown, Amelia, the beloved wife of Mr. William Rowland, late of Melbourne, aged 48 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship NORTHAM, 1610 tons, 400 horse power, F. J. SKOTTOWE, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, September 22nd, 1864, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 20th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 21st.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd August.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL Steamship PRINCE ALFRED, G. PONSONBY, commander, will be dispatched with the English mails (if arrived) for Auckland direct. at noon, THURSDAY, September 15th.

Cargo and passengers for Napier transhipped at Auckland.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf. JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO NELSON GOLD-FIELDS.—THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL Steamship OTAGO, W. SMITH, commander, will be dispatched with the English mails (if arrived) for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, OTAGO, and TARANAKI, at 5 p.m., THURSDAY, September 15th.

Passengers for Manukau and cargo and passengers for Taranaki transhipped at Nelson, arriving at Manukau 24th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf. JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—First STEAMER for BRISBANE, the splendid new steamship LADY BOWEN, 650 tons burthen, W. A. CURPHY, commander, will be dispatched for the above port, taking goods and passengers for transhipment per Queensland, to Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 punctually.

For terms of freight and passage apply to W. WESTGARTH, Manager and Secretary.

Queensland Steam Navigation Company's Offices, 1st September.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The Steerage passage by the steamship LADY BOWEN, for BRISBANE, is reduced to ONE POUND.

W. WESTGARTH, Manager and Secretary.

Queensland Steam Navigation Company's Offices, 31st August.

STEAM FROM MELBOURNE TO BRISBANE AND ROCKHAMPTON, VIA SYDNEY.—On and after this date the A.S.N. Company's steamships will carry passengers and cargo from Melbourne to Queensland at the following rates.

MELBOURNE TO BRISBANE via SYDNEY.

FARES.

Saloon ...... £9.
Return ticket, £16, available for two months.
Steerage .... £4.

FREIGHT.

Measurement, 45s. per ton.
Dead weight, 40s. per ton.
Measurement, 52s. 6d. per ton } To Ipswich.
Dead weight, 47s. 6d. per ton }

MELBOURNE TO ROCKHAMPTON via SYDNEY.

FARES.

Saloon ...... £12.
Return ticket, £21, available for two months.
Steerage .... £5.

FREIGHT.

Measurement, 60s. per ton.
Dead weight, 50s. per ton.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION IN FARES AND FREIGHTS to and from NORTHERN PORTS, by the A. S. N. Co.'s Steamships.

SYDNEY TO ROCKHAMPTON.

Fares.

Saloon £7 0 0
Return tickets .... 12 0 0 available for 2 months
Steerage 3 0 0

Freight.

Dead weight ...... 30s. per ton
Measurement ...... 40s. ditto.

SYDNEY TO MARYBOROUGH.

Fares.

Saloon £6 0 0
Return tickets .... 10 0 0 available for 2 months.
Steerage 2 10 0

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION OF FARES AND FREIGHTS TO BRISBANE per A. S. N. Co.'s steamship CITY OF BRISBANE.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship CITY OF BRISBANE will leave for BRISBANE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5.

Fares:

Saloon £2 5 0
Steerage 0 15 0

Freights:

Measurement, 10s per ton
Dead weight, 5s. per ton

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF ADELAIDE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
Saloon, £5 10s.; steerage, £2 10s.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, at; and COONANBARA TO-MORROW NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—THANE, THIS MORNING, at 11.
To BRISBANE.—CITY OF BRISBANE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
Saloon, £2 5s.; steerage, 15s.
To MARYBOROUGH direct.—EAGLE, WEDNESDAY, 14th instant, at 5 p.m.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BOOMERANG, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—BOOMERANG will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Diamantina.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON via MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, 5th September.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—WILLIAMS, 13th September.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, about 9th September.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

On SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—The steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will leave the Grafton Wharf about SATURDAY, 10th September. The TASMANIA is placed permanently in the trade, and will make two trips monthly.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

WILLIAM AND ANN, for SHELLHARBOUR, on FRIDAY, at noon. HODGSON and BLAKEY, agents.

FOR the BELLENGER.—The PRINCESS ALEXANDRA sails THIS AFTERNOON, at 4. Shippers are requested to send their goods down not later than 3 p.m. COX'S Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, going up to BURSLEY, the clipper schooner HANNAH, THIS EVENING. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG—Hunter, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER—Hunter, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
MORUYA.—Steamer, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Hunter, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Steamer, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
TUROSS RIVER.—Steamer, on the 12th instant.
EDEN.—Steamer, on 14th instant.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—THREE TIMES DAILY.

These fast steamers ply daily as follows:—
From PHOENIX WHARF, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 6 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
On SUNDAY,
SYDNEY, 9 a.m. PARRAMATTA, 4 p.m.
Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin—1s. 6d. steerage.
Being only NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

SARAH BARR, for the BELLENGER RIVER. Freight or passage apply on board, Baltic Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf, on SATURDAY EVENING. Apply on board.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—KATE sails first fair wind from Roddam and Leslie's Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner HELEN sails TO-MORROW MORNING. Wright's Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, going to PELICAN TREE and LISMORE.—WARLOCK sails on TUESDAY. For freight apply at Roddam and Leslie's Wharf; or to JAMES BLAIR, timber merchant, Sussex street.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—☞ The A1 clipper barque ELLESMERE, R. E. ROBINSON, commander, is now fast loading, at the Caledonian Wharf, at foot of King-street, and will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—☞ The favourite regular trader LION, W. BENNETT, commander, is now receiving cargo, and, having the greater portion engaged, will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY, on MONDAY, 5th September.

For freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf; or to HARPUR and CO., George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The SWALLOW. For freight apply C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The clipper schooner, PILOT, J. MURRAY, master, having a large quantity of maize engaged will have quick dispatch. For freight apply J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The clipper barque SUMMER CLOUD, Captain ABBOTT, being under charter, will sail in a few days. For a few tons of freight apply on board; or to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR HOBART TOWN direct.—The regular trader HIGHLANDER, 190 tons register, HUGH BOOS, commander, will sail for the above on SATURDAY, 3rd proximo.

Passengers are requested to inspect her superior accommodation.

Cabin £4 10 0
Steerage 3 0 0
Freight .... 0 15 0 per ton.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Market Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B. SHERLOCK, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO, Lloyd's-Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON and HAWKE'S BAY.—☞ The clipper brig DART, G. CARPHIN, commander, is now receiving cargo for the above ports, and having a large portion engaged will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR DUNEDIN WHARF, OTAGO.—The fine new clipper schooner and regular trader ECLIPSE, Captain HUNTER, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will meet with quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

TO PASSENGERS for CALCUTTA.—The splendid new clipper-ship ROYAL ALBERT, 1438 tons register, will sail about 8th September.

For terms, apply to Captain DAVIES, on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

FOR LONDON direct.—With immediate dispatch.—The A1 clipper ship MAID OF JUDAH, 665 tons register, JAMES SCOTT, commander, is now ready to receive cargo at Talbot's Stores, Circular Quay. Has superior accommodation for a few first-class passengers.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR LONDON direct.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The splendid London-built clipper barque COYA, RICHARD PAIGE, commander, is now receiving wool at Talbot's Shed, Circular Quay, and having all her dead weight engaged, will meet with dispatch.

Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation, which will be found very superior.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON.—The new first-class clipper ship ADELAIDE BAKER, 809 tons register, JOHN BAKER, commander.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.
FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

FOR LONDON direct.—The splendid new clipper-ship NINEVEH, 1200 tons register, JAMES DONALD, commander, will sail not later than the 20th October. Has superior saloon accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Captain DONALD, on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM and SON'S (of Blackwall Yard, London,) LINE of PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 24th September, the splendid A1 clipper ship ESSEX (new), 1100 tons, J. F. ATTWOOD, commander, has very superior accommodation for all classes of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

Rates from Melbourne.

First cabin, according to accommodation required.
Second cabin .... £30.
Third cabin .... £18 to £20.
Steerage (open berths) .... £16.

J. B. METCALFE and CO., agents, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE or CHARTER.—The A1 new steamship XANTHE, 689 tons register, at present under charter to the 30th September, is open for Sale or further Engagement. She has delivered 950 tons dead weight.

GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine street.

FREIGHT TO MELBOURNE.—☞ Wanted, VESSELS to load in Newcastle; highest rates given. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FREIGHT for MAURITIUS, from Sydney.—Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to Charter Ships for Adelaide and Wallaroo. G. A. CONNOR, Newcastle.

WANTED, to purchase a SCHOONER, 80 to 90 tons register, 7-6 feet draught. GOODLET and SMITH

BELLAMBI COAL MINES.—These mines being reopened, the Bellambi Company is prepared to load ships, either at Sydney or Bellambi, at the shortest notice, with the best hand-picked Steam Coal.

Agents, and captains of ships proceeding East are informed that the Bellambi coal command the highest price in all the Eastern markets, for steamers, for locomotives, and for smelting purposes, and that it has always the preference given it by her Majesty's ships of war.

Offices, 14, Customs-house-buildings, Sydney.

N.B.—Charters to all parts of the world always offering.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—A Ballot MEETING of members will be held THIS DAY, at 4 precisely. By order,

GEORGE H. HOWELL, honorary secretary.

KENT CRICKET CLUB.—The Annual GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Mr. C. Lawrence's, George-street.

JOHN B. C. MILES, Hon. Secretary.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The monthly MEETING of this Society will be held in the hall of the Australian Library, Bent-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, at 8 o'clock p.m. Business:—Election of new members; paper by John Tebbutt, junior, Esq., "On Australian Storms."

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ELIZA JAGO, late of Balmain Hotel, Balmain. You will meet a Friend from London.

TELFORD JOB WILKINSON, who came to Melbourne from London in 1851, if now alive, is requested to communicate with A. B., care of the Editor of the GOULBURN ARGUS Goulburn. New South Wales. Any one aware of his death will confer a favour upon his relatives by forwarding particulars to the above address.

WILLIAM BAKER, from DUNEDIN.—Your Wife MARIA BAKER, has arrived from Auckland. Write to me, care of Mr. PALMER, naturalist, Hunter-street, Sydney. MARIA BAKER.

NEWTOWN.—On SUNDAY next, the 4th instant, the Rev. W. TAYLOR, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, America, will Preach three SERMONS in the Wesleyan Church, Newtown (being the Anniversary Services of the church); in the morning at 11 o'clock, in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at half-past 6 o'clock. And on the following evening (MONDAY), at 7 o'clock, the Public MEETING will be held, when Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. W. Taylor, with other ministers and friends.

A Collection will be made on each occasion in aid of the Trust Fund of the church, and for the erection of a gallery.

RATEPAYERS, PAY no Sewerage RATES until the result of Meeting on Friday Evening, September 2nd

RATEPAYERS, a Public MEETING on the Sewerage Rate now about being imposed by the Corporation, and to decide on a course to be adopted by the ratepayers, as well as to consider proceedings in the matter Corporation v. Toogood, will be held at the Masonic Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 2nd September, at half-past 7 o'clock sharp.

R. DRANSFIELD.

MUNICIPALITY of Waterloo.—("Worshipful Chairman") Notice.—I have no unoccupied land. T. S. HARWELL.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.—The club will be OPEN, for the use of members, on and after THURSDAY, 1st September.

S. M. MOWLE, hon. sec.

SYDNEY CITY MISSION.—The Second of a series of LECTURES in aid of the above Society will be delivered on MONDAY next, the 5th September, by the Rev. Dr. LANG, in the Hall of the School of Arts, Pitt-street, Sydney. Subject: Proofs from Scripture that the Second Advent of Christ will precede, and not follow, the Millennium. Lecture to commence at half-past 7 p.m. Admission, 1s. each. [B. SHORT, hon. secretary.

THE Rev. WILLIAM TAYLOR, of California, will deliver a LECTURE on CALIFORNIA, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in the Wesleyan Church, York-street. GEORGE WIGRAM ALLEN, Esq., will preside.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at half-past 7.

Tickets, 2s. and 1s. each, may be had at the Wesleyan Book Depot, George-street; or of JOHN CALDWELL, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—Members can have tickets of admission to the Grand Stand for the forthcoming meeting on application to the treasurer (Charles Martyn, Esq.)

BUCHAN THOMSON, hon. sec.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES—RICHMOND BRANCH.—NOTICE is hereby given that a branch of the Bank of New South Wales is now OPEN at Richmond, under the management of Mr. E. S. ESSWORTH, for the transaction of all ordinary banking business.

R. WOODHOUSE, General Manager.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 29th August, 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, EASTERN BRANCH.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank, for the convenience of the inhabitants of the localities of Paddington, Woolloomooloo, and other adjoining districts, is, THIS DAY, OPENED, at No. 148, South Head Road (North side) for the transaction of all usual banking business.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 18th May, 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—BRANCHES of this Bank have been recently opened at GAYNDAH and DALBY, in the colony of Queensland, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 29th August.

FIRE INSURANCE.—THE AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared to effect insurances against loss by FIRE, on and after the 1st September.

HENRY T. FOX, secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION. FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Officers commanding companies of Volunteers, are requested to note that the names of all Volunteers appointed to shoot in the First, Third, and Fourth Matches, must, together with the entrance fees in full, be sent in, through the captains of the various companies, to the Honorary Secretaries, No. 24, Bridge-street, not later than the 7th of September, and that the index cards will be drawn on FRIDAY, the 9th September, at 11 a.m., at which hour Officers commanding companies are requested to attend.

E. W. WARD, } Honorary
J. GRAFTON ROSS, } Secretaries,
24, Bridge-street.

NO. 1 BATTERY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—Long Enfield AMMUNITION may be obtained on application at the Orderly Room, Macquarie-street, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from 4 30 to 5 30 p.m.

CHARLES A. W. LETT, Battery Sergeant.

NO. 3 CO., S. B. V. R.—Rifle Practice THIS DAY, at 4 p.m.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY.—Members desirous of representing the Company at the Randwick matches are requested to notify same in writing to the Secretary, on or before MONDAY next, naming the class they are disposed to enter.

The Parramatta return match on SATURDAY. The second-class prize match at the Company's Butts, on SATURDAY, at 3.

The Monthly Committee MEETING on TUESDAY, the 6th, at 8 o'clock sharp.

JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—Renewal of the A. J. C. (Sires) PRODUCE STAKES.—Sires must be nominated to the Hon. Secretary on or before the FIRST TUESDAY after the Spring Meeting (13th September, 1864), and each nomination accompanied by a promissory note, made by the owner or his attorney, for £20, payable on the 1st March, 1868, to the order of the undersigned, from whom blank forms for the same can be had on application.

BUCHAN THOMSON, Hon. Secretary.

PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 328, George-street Examinations and advice given daily by Mr. KELLEY, from 2s 6d.

PHRENOLOGY for the Million.—Written description of character and printed chart, with advice, 1s; ditto from writing or portraits, which can be forwarded by post. C. EDWARDS, 352, George-street, Lloyd's-passage.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION (220, Pitt-street, nearly opposite Victoria Theatre), with upwards of sixty life-like representations. Just added

SHAKSPEARE,
Also, the great English Statesman
LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Open from 10 till 10. Admission 1s.; children, half-price.

ST. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL.—Dooner's Dissolving Views, this evening. Admission, 1s. Doors open at 7.

DISSOLVING VIEWS by the Oxy-hydrogen Lime Light, consisting of SEVENTY-SEVEN ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS, Representing the sufferings of JOHN BUNYAN and his FAMILY, AGNES BEAUMONT, and others of the Puritan Age, On FRIDAY EVENING next, September 2nd, in the Baptist Chapel, Castlereagh-street, when the whole of the Dissolving Views will be exhibited by J. B. M'CURE, of Sydney, Baptist Minister.

Admission, 1s. Reserved seats, 2s. The proceeds of these lectures will be devoted to clear off the debt upon the Chapel in connection with the Particular Baptist Church, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—☞ PIT—ONE SHILLING.

Complimentary Benefit to Mr. R. TOLANO, tendered by a committee of gentlemen.

The Greatest Success ever achieved in Australia of the Great Drama of the

NORTH AND SOUTH;
Or the Struggle for Freedom.

Dumard, an octaroon .... Miss Louise Arnott
Jack Bullseye, man-of-war's man .... Mr. Joseph Rayner
Elinor, a rich heiress .... Mrs. Charles Poole
Highland Fling and Sailor's Hornpipe—Miss EMMA KING (who has kindly volunteered her services).

To conclude with the Hibernian drama of the IRISH EMIGRANT.

Patrick O'Brien, an Irish emigrant, with the song of Nora Craina—Mr. Lachlan M'Gowan.
Polly Bobolink, the drayman's wife—Mrs. Lachlan M'Gowan.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE. JAMES SIMMONDS begs respectfully to inform the public that in addition to MISS JOEY GOUGENHEIM and THE STAR COMPANY, he has engaged, for 14 nights only, at a considerable expense, Mr. BARLOW'S Wonderful Troupe of TRAINED DOGS AND MONKEYS, the Celebrated WIELAND BROTHERS, and MR. E. TAYLOR.

THIS EVENING, Thursday,

The performance will commence with the admired Comedy of CLARISSE, the Foster Sister.

in which MISS GOUGENHEIM will appear as ANNETTE, supported by THE STAR COMPANY.

To be followed by

ACT 1.
BARLOW'S TROUPE OF DOGS AND MONKEYS.
ACT 2.
THE BROTHERS WIELAND
LA PERCHE.
ACT 3.
Performing Dogs
ROBER and ROMEO.
ACT 4.
MR. E. TAYLOR
GLOBE ROLANTE.
ACT 5.
French monkey, Tom Moody, mounted on his TWO CANINE CHARGERS.
ACT 6.
The Brothers Wieland in their CLASSICAL GROUPINGS.
ACT 7.
To conclude with the GRAND STEEPLE CHASE with DOGS AND MONKEYS.

Doors open at 7, commence at half-past 7. Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

☞ PRICES.—☜

Dress circle, 5s.; stalls, 3s.; pit, 2s.; upper circle, 1s.; gallery, 6d.

Monthly transferable tickets, one guinea per month, dated from time of purchase.

ARE you going to Sydney? Get your portraits at MORRIS, 251, Pitt-street. 8 for 10s.

ADVICE GRATIS, daily, from 10 to 11, by a duly qualified Physician, 333 Pitt-st., near School of Arts.

ALCOCK, BROTHERS, Importers of all kinds of Laces, Silk Tulles, Nets, Lace Mantles, Shawls, Falls, &c. 1st Floor, 229, Pitt-street, Moffitt's Gateway, near King-street.

BOOKKEEPING and WRITING in a few lessons NORRIS'S Writing Institution, 45, Hunter-street

CORNS, Bunions, and defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, surgeon-chiropodist, 98, Bathurst-st

CARTES DE VISITE, two 5s.; four, 7s. 6d.; six, 10s. T. BOSTON, watchmaker, Newtown.

EDUCATION.—Miss DELOHERY'S Seminary for Young Ladies, 306, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers and Commission Agents, 479, George-street.

Branch Offices—Picton and Penrith Railways.

SCALE OF CHARGES,
To be paid on all packages received at this office.
Under ½ cwt., 6d. Under 2 cwt, 1s.
Under 10 cwt., 6d. per cwt.
Larger consignments, as per agreement.

N.B.—Merchandise and luggage stored. Terms at office.

ISAAC DAY, Collector, &c. (late with Messrs. F. Giles and Co.), 156, Pitt-street.

INTRICATE ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED by a thoroughly qualified accountant, who can give first-class references. Terms strictly moderate. Address, ENGLISH EXPERIENCE, HERALD Office.

JAMES ANDERSON, Insurance Broker, Valuator, and General Agent. Office, 335, George-street.

JOHNSON'S cheap Bedding Warehouse, 195, Pitt-street North. N.B.—Old mattresses re-made.

MR. H. MARSH'S Pianoforte School, No. 1, Lyons-terrace. Cards of terms at ELVY and CO.'S.

MR. A. ASHDOWN, Accountant, Arbitrator, and General Agent, 1, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street

MRS. MEREDITH, Ladies' NURSE; good references; terms liberal. Apply 218, Palmer-street.

MATHEMATICS, Classics, French, &c., by a Cambridge Wrangler, M.A. Terms moderate. WRANGLER, HERALD Office.

MR. FREDERIC ELLARD informs his friends that he has resumed his profession as Teacher of Singing, Piano, and Harmony. Address Messrs. Brush and Mac Donnell, Mr. Sloper, and all musicsellers.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has removed from the Offices, No. 4, Custom House-buildings, to his Offices and Store, No 94, Clarence-street.

Sydney, 1st September. GEORGE THORNE.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS MARINE FAMILY HOTEL, Botany Bay. VICKERS MOYSE.

SAWDUST to be had gratis, at GOODLET and SMITH'S, Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street.

SYDNEY HIGH SCHOOL, South Head Road, ensures the highest requirements of Professions or commerce. Evening Classes for adults. Rev. W. F. X. BAILEY, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin, Rector.

W. REDMAN, Solicitor, 199, York-street, nearly opposite the Police Office.

YEAST DAILY. PADDINGTON BREWERY

MONEY ADVANCED on approved security. S. ASHLIN, agent, Pitt-st., opposite Union Bank.

MONEY.—£3300, £3000, £1100, and £500, to be LENT on mortgage in sums of not less than £500 Apply to BILLYARD and CURTIS, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

£700 AND £200 to LEND on approved security. TEALE and GARRETT.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.—3 cows, one branded MG near rump, fat; 30s. reward if strayed 3 cows, one red fat cow. branded MG. fat. 1 yellow ditto, BHR near ribs, with calf, 1 yellow and white. Any person delivering the above to the undersigned will be paid 10s per head. W. H. BUCKNELL, Cook's River.

£5 REWARD if stolen, on conviction of thief; or 10s. if strayed. Lost from 78, Phillip-street, next door to the Government Printing Office, about Tuesday, at noon, a young Black Newfoundland DOG, with white breast.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, on 29th instant, from my paddock, Ashfield, twenty-five (25) fat BULLOCKS. HENRY QUINLAN, 44, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOUND, a sum of MONEY in Elizabeth-street. Apply at St. James' School.

LOST, CHEQUE, drawn by undersigned on the City Bank, dated this day, in favour of "Adventure account," and crossed, for £40. Payment stopped.

August 31. A. A. LACKERSTEEN.

LOST, a small Gold BROOCH, about one inch square, with the letter H in centre, between Phillip-street and Mr. Norrie's, Pitt-street. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to Mr. MUSTO, corner of Elizabeth and Goulburn streets.

MISSING from BUCKLEY'S Dressing-room for some weeks, a Pair of ten feet SCULLS. Any one having the same is requested to return them without delay.

STRAYED, a Milking COW, colour red, branded WS Anyone giving information, or returning her to Mr. SPEER, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill, will be rewarded.

STRAYED on to my premises, on the 28th instant, six TURKEYS. Any one claiming them and giving a proper description, can have them by paying the expense of this advertisement. E. HUGHES, Albion House, Elizabeth-street South.

£100 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED, the damaged FLOUR-SIFTER. I don't know his brands, but he looks very dusty.

Notice to Rich and Poor.—I have at last discovered the way to make the best and cheapest BREAD in Sydney;—the cheapest because I don't need either man or machine to sift the lumps or worms from my flour, and the best because it is made from the very best materials, and guaranteed pure, and pronounced by medical gentlemen as very superior. Sold only over the counter, at 3½d. per 2 lb. loaf, at JOHN WEARNE'S, 752, George-street South, 2 doors past the Haymarket.

DAMAGED WHEAT.—A few tons for SALE cheap THIS MORNING, on Macnamara's Wharf. Apply to Mr. BISSETT.

SALT BEEF.—A few tierces of this winters' curing, can be recommended. G. SHARP, 63, Hunter-st.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL.—TABLE D'HOTE in the Long Room at 1 o'clock.

BILL OF FARE.

Mulligatawney and printanier soupe	Wild ducks
Boiled turkey and oyster sauce	Roast fowls
	Roast lamb
	Roast beef
Belfast ham	Wild turkey
Roast pork	Pastry
Boiled mutton	Cheese and salad.

Having procured the services of the splendid French cook, Theodore Mallet, for twelve months, who will have the superintendence of all cooking.

W. J. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL.—LUNCHEON in Coffee Room at 1 o'clock.

BILL OF FARE.

Mulligatawney and printanier soups	Roast beef
	Boiled mutton
Boiled turkey and oyster sauce	Wild turkey
	Wild ducks
Roast fowls and Belfast ham	Roast veal
	Pastry
Roast lamb	Cheese and salad.
Roast pork	

W. J. O'BRIEN, Proprietors.

TESTIMONIAL to D. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., J.P., of Goimbla.

Already advertised	£179	1	0
J. J. R. Gibson	2	2	0
M. Metcalfe	2	2	0
T. Laidlaw	2	2	0
J. C. Walman	2	0	0
A. Mackay	2	0	0
J. Pring	2	0	0
G. C. Allman	1	1	0
W. D. Campbell	1	1	0
J. Hayes	1	1	0
W. J. E. Wotton	0	10	6
A. Hancock	0	10	6
T. B. Gibbons	0	10	6
S. Gibson	1	1	0
	£197	2	6

IMPORTANT NEWS. CLOSING of T. and W. BENNETT'S Boot and Shoe Establishment, on THURSDAY, 1st September, for the purpose of arranging and re-marking for sale the whole of their varied and extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at such enormous reductions from ordinary prices that must ensure clearance of the entire stock in a few days.

The Sale will commence on FRIDAY MORNING, the 2nd September, at 9 o'clock, and will continue until the whole lot is disposed of.

T. and W. BENNETT would remind their numerous customers and the public generally of the advantageous purchases made at their last sale; and to assure them that the bargains to be had at this clearance will be most astonishing.

To avoid confusion, and ensure speedy attention to buyers, all goods are to be marked in plain figures, and at such prices as cannot fail to induce heads of families to make large and judicious investments.

Country and suburban storekeepers are requested to give an early visit, as such advantages to them are seldom offered.

The selection from such a varied, extensive, and well-bought stock.

The opportunity of selecting goods suitable for any trade.

The stock entirely consists of seasonable goods.

The prices are reduced, without regard to cost, for trade lots.

There are unusual advantages, and will be a great benefit to those who avail themselves of the opportunity.

T. and W. BENNETT have resolutely determined to clear off the whole stock, to make room for large importations coming forward, and think it well to afford their numerous customers the opportunity of buying MEN'S, WOMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES at unprecedentedly low prices, instead of allowing their large stock to become heavier. They will thus ensure a constant supply of FRESH and NEW GOODS as each season arrives, and sustain the character they have so successfully maintained during the last TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

George-street, Sydney, 30th August.

NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE.—Clearing out sale of BOOTS and SHOES.

W. H. WATSON begs to intimate to his patrons and the public in general that he intends holding a clearing out sale of his present stock, and in order that the object may be gained, the goods will be sold at a considerable sacrifice, so that those who are desirous of obtaining CHEAP BOOTS, may be induced to call and make their purchases at his establishment, known as Commerce Hall, 788, George-street South, next to the Emerald Isle Hotel.

The sale will commence on SATURDAY, September 3rd, and continue for fourteen days only.

Civility and attention shown to persons of every grade.

BOYS' and Youths' colonial-made Kangaroo COSSACKS, from 7s. 6d. per pair, at SWYNY and SON'S cheap boot warehouse, 66, Market-street, and 70, William-street.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOT and SHOE WAREHOUSE.

JOHN DELANY and CO. having taken one of those business premises recently erected in King-street by Mr. Lenehan, have OPENED the above in connection with their manufacturing houses in Dublin and Paris, for the sale of Boots and Shoes of a superior quality to those usually sold in Sydney.

PEAK DOWNS SHARES to be SOLD.—100 to 250, at 35s. each. Address Y. S., HERALD Office.

PHOENIX INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—A SALE of the right to receive advances upon Shares will take place at the Society's Office, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 1st of September, at half-past 3 p.m.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.
September 1st.

RANDWICK RACES.—For SALE, the handsomest (second-hand) Gold Race WATCH in the colony, price £15. May be seen at MASON and CARLOSS', 755, George-street, opposite the Asylum.

A LADY wishes to dispose of a superior Gold Lever WATCH, suitable for a gentleman; cost in London a year ago £22, will be sold for £14. Address X. Y., HERALD Office.

CHURCH PSALMODY.—Mercer's Psalter and Hymn Books (with and without music) various sizes

Westropp's 100 chants, by the best composers, 1s 6d. post free 1s 9d

Boosey's 250 chants (single and double), cloth cover, 2s 6d.

READING and WELLBANK'S Music Repository, 350, George-street, next Flavelle's.

BARGAIN.—Cabinet Pianoforte for SALE; price, £10 803, George-street South, Railway Bridge.

GIN, Key brand, 42s. per case. J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street.

FAMILIES who deal for Cash will save ten per cent. at least, by ordering from the undersigned.

Best stout, Barclay's, 10s. per dozen
Splendid sherry, 10s. per gallon.

J. B. NORTH, wine merchant, Wynyard-street.

A MEDICAL MAN wanted for Wollombi district. Reference permitted to Dr. Mackenzie, East Maitland

A RESPECTABLE married Woman, having recently lost her child in the birth, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as WET-NURSE. Apply Mrs. HOPKINS, 2, Hamilton-street, near HERALD Office.

AN ENGLISH ATTORNEY, admitted in this colony and Victoria, of several years' colonial experience, is desirous of obtaining the management of a business in Sydney, with a view of purchasing a share. Address ATTORNEY, HERALD Office.

BOOKSELLER and Stationer's ASSISTANT wanted. Apply at MOFFITT'S, Pitt-street.

BALMAIN.—WANTED to purchase a comfortable HOUSE, containing not less than eight rooms. Letters addressed to J. K. L., at HERALD Office, will be attended to.

CARPENTER and 2nd MATE wanted. Brig ZISKA, Campbell's Wharf. H. FISHER and SON.

COALS.—Wanted a small cargo. JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf.

GARDEN MANURE.—Wanted, 10 Loads good Manure. Mr. BROWN, Royal Admiral, Botany-st.

LAWYER (qualified) required, to take the management of Up-country Practice. Address ATTORNEY, Greville and Bird's, telegraph agents, Bridge-street.

LAW.—A Gentleman of some experience desires EMPLOYMENT in a solicitor's office, with a view to ultimate articleship. The highest references given. Salary no object. Address A. Z., HERALD Office.

LOADING, FOR
Goulburn
Lambing Flat
Wagga Wagga
Tambaroora
Forbes.
CHURCH, BROTHERS, 74 and 76, Clarence-street.

HOTEL.—Wanted, a sterling good House in central city position. W. HARRISON 350, George-st.

MERCHANTS, Manufacturers.—WANTED, by active business Man, good character, anything to SELL on Commission. P. TRAVELLER, HERALD Office.

ORCHARD.—Wanted to Purchase, one of about 10 to 15 acres extent, on the Parramatta River. Address, with particulars, CASH, HERALD Office.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A competent negative OPERATOR required. H. GOODES, 358, George-st.

SYDNEY RAG BRIGADE.—Wanted, twenty additional BOYS. Apply from 12 to 1. Church-hill and Harrington streets.

TEAMS wanted for Lambing Flat. MAGNUS J. PEDEN, Pitt-street North, opposite Oriental Bank.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, two good Trouser HANDS, to work on the premises. G. PEIRCE, 68, King-st.

TO DOG FANCIERS.—Wanted, for Queensland, two first-class SKYE TERRIERS; price no object. BRADLEY and NEWTON, 239, George-street.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—WANTED, a Fitter and Moulder; constant employment to a competent workman. Apply to CRIDLAND and SMYTH, West Maitland.

TEAMS WANTED FOR
Tambaroora
Dubbo
Collector.
JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

WANTED, Six SALESMEN, for T. and W. BENNETT'S Great Clearing Sale.

WANTED, to SELL, a PIANOFORTE. Inquire of R. RAMSAY, house agent, Balmain.

WANTED, for an Hotel at Goulburn, a COOK. COHEN'S Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a SITUATION, to work in a garden. Good references. Apply to J. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, unfurnished APARTMENTS, ten minutes' walk from Post Office. J. B., HERALD.

WANTED, a useful BOY, to milk a cow. Apply Volunteer Club

WANTED, about 20 MEN. Apply at the Haslem's Creek Works. Highest wages.

WANTED, to purchase a SEWING MACHINE. State price and whose patent to J. R., Post Office.

WANTED, a middle-aged Woman as COOK. Apply L. UHDE and CO., 63, King-street West.

WANTED, a GARDEN LABOURER. Apply HENRY C. BROOKES, 18½, York-street.

WANTED, a good DRESSMAKER. Apply after 10 this morning, at Mr. HORAN'S, 342, Kent-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. VILES, Darling-street, Balmain, next School of Arts.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH for an office. Apply by letter, to A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a few APPRENTICES for the sea. Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

WANTED, a HOUSE, in town, containing about six rooms. Apply to METCALFE and LLOYD.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. W. JAMES, grocer, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 192, Lower George-street.

WANTED to Know, who is Charles Langford, George Lane, John Allison, and Daniel Kennedy, Esquires.

WANTED to purchase, a good milch GOAT. Apply No 6, Burdekin-terrace, College-st., Hyde Park.

WANTED, 10 HORSES and Drays. M. HEALEY, corner Pitt and Hunter streets excavations.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as General Servant. Address E. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GIRL. Apply 1, Burton-lane, off South Head Road, at 10 a.m.

WANTED, a LAD, for a butcher's shop. BAILY, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as Nurse. Mrs. J. BAYLISS, cottage next Christ Church.

WANTED, a NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, pup. G. MOORE and CO., Holt's-buildings, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; must be a good laundress. Mrs. COLLIER, 157, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a Family's WASHING, from 1s. per dozen. 4, Ashton-place, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD, to be generally useful. M'KAY'S Coffee Rooms, 524, George-street.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. Mrs. DAVIS, Apollo Hotel, Pitt-street, opp. Victoria Theatre.

WANTED, by a Lady, Board and Residence; terms moderate. Address J. M. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Wheeler and Wilson's SEWING MACHINE. Address, with price, 16, O'Connell-st.

WANTED, to purchase a nuggetty COB, for saddle and harness. GIBSON'S Depot, 253, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a LAD for a Butcher's Shop. G. JESSOP, corner of Liverpool and Riley streets.

WANTED, a GROOM; good reference. B. SCULLY, William-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Person, a SITUATION, as General Servant. Address E. R., 19, Norton-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, an experienced HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, Protestant. "The Home," 195, Castlereagh-street.

WAITRESS, good Cooks, Housemaids, Laundresses, General Servants for ENGAGEMENT at Mrs. CAPPS'S office.

WANTED, a good little GIRL, about fifteen, to mind a baby for a respectable family in New England. Apply early, Mrs. CAPPS, King-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Married Couple, SITUATIONS as In-door Servants. Address M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a steady married Man, as GROOM and COACHMAN. Apply at TALBOT'S Wool Stores, Circular Quay.

WANTED, by a steady young Man, a SITUATION, as Assistant STOREKEEPER. Adress W. H. T., Post Office, Balmain.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as COOK. Apply to Mrs. ALLEN, grocer, &c., Post-office, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, an active BOY, to look after horse and carriage, and make himself generally useful. Mr. BURDEKIN, Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo, before 10.

WANTED, a Furnished HOUSE, for 12 months, 4 to 6 rooms. Address, giving particulars, NEWS, HERALD Office.

WANTED, Man and Wife, as General SERVANTS. Apply this day and to-morrow, at Mr. COLESON'S, Market Wharf.

WANTED, Four SHOPS, well situated for butchers. ☞ Corner shops preferred. Apply to P. M'CARROLL, Whitechapel Market.

WANTED, a HOUSE, or two Rooms, suitable for a society's meetings. Address, stating terms per week, J. W. GOULDEN, 696, George-street.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as HOUSEMAID. No. 2, Hart-street, off Cleveland-street, Chippendale. Good reference.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a Man and Wife—man as gardener, wife as laundress. J. C., 498, Kent-street South.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, a SITUATION as GROOM and COACHMAN, or Groom. Good references given. Address T. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Youth, a SITUATION, to Mind an Office, Collect, &c.; hours not to exceed from 10 to 4; salary not so much an object as employment. Address A. D., Post Office.

WANTED, by a respectable English Person, a SITUATION as Companion to a Lady; a good needlewoman, as Upper Nurse, or go to England. Address H. T., Kent House, Newtown.

WANTED, for an English Nursemaid, an ENGAGEMENT with a Lady returning to England. Address Mrs. BIDEN, Greenoakes Cottage, Darling Point, Sydney.

WANTED, a Sheep OVERSEER, for an establishment in the Southern district; must thoroughly understand his duties, and be able to keep station accounts. Apply at the Office of Mr. HOSKING, Pitt-street, North.

WANTED, in the neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo, or Surry Hills, by a respectable person with no family, a neat COTTAGE; rent no object. Address M. T., HERALD Office.

WANTED, in a gentleman's family, about four miles out of Sydney, a respectable Young Woman (Protestant) as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Good references as to character indispensable. Apply this day, between the hours of 3 and 4 p.m., at No. 9, Bridge-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1475768

A RETROSPECT OF GARIBALDI'S CAREER.

(Abridged from the London Daily Telegraph.)

GUISEPPE Garibaldi was born on the 22nd July, 1806, at Nice, in the same house, and, indeed, the same chamber, as a much less noble warrior—Massena. Garibaldi's father was an honest seafaring man, who cruised about the Mediterranean in a little craft of his own; his mother, Rosa Ragiundo, was a woman of singular intelligence, piety, and goodness. The boy received a plain education. His father wished that he should be brought up to a profession—that he should become an advocate, a doctor, or a priest; but it was useless to try to keep him ashore. The lad took to the water, and made the sea his playfellow. At length, tiring of the schools, he sailed away in the little Costanza to Odessa. His second voyage was with his father to Rome. The love of the sea never left him. A strong, healthy, active youngster, with a good deal of the poet and the dreamer in his nature, yet, for all that, emphatically practical, he took storm and sunshine as they came, and grew happily up to man's estate. These early years were among the sweetest of his life. He had his trials and troubles, fell grievously sick at Constantinople, for instance, and on recovering found it no easy matter to earn his bread, but on the whole he prospered, and was a contented skipper. Strong, handsome, and hardy, and endowed with a marvellous power of winning the affections of all true women and all manly men, he had reached the age of seven-and twenty, when he met a Genoese exile at Marseilles. The exile was Mazzini. Vague hopes and aspirations became definite in Garibaldi's brain under the influence of the Republican thinker. The Genoese was the man of thought; the Nizzard the man of action. They met, they spoke of Italy, of her past greatness, of her present degradation, of her future hopes. This was in 1834; in 1849 they met again, Joseph Mazzini was triumvir of Rome, Joseph Garibaldi his trusted soldier.

The organisation of "Young Italy," initiated by Mazzini, was spreading through the land, when the young sailor devoted himself heart and soul to its interests. The republican and national idea had proselytes in every class of society. Entering the Piedmontese navy, Garibaldi exerted his singular influence to win fresh recruits to the good cause. An armed expedition was prepared, the leadership of which was confided to Ramorino, an officer who had shown courage and capacity in the Polish campaign. It failed utterly and miserably. Before he knew the results, Garibaldi, feverish with impatience, left his ship, rowed ashore, and landed at Genoa. An insurrection had been arranged, but delayed. There were traitors in the camp; the Government was in possession of all the republican plans. The news came that Ramorino's corps, in which Mazzini served as a private soldier, had been dispersed. Garibaldi, sheltered at first by the keeper of a fruiterer's shop, disguised himself and left Genoa. Safe from the Piedmontese police, he was arrested by the French. He escaped: passed the night in an auberge; sang Béranger's "Dieu des bonnes gens;" and so won men's hearts that those whose duty it was to seize him acted as his guides instead. He reached Marseilles in safety, and there learned that the Sardinian Government had condemned him to death. "It was," he says, "the first time that I saw my name in print." Very prudently, he changed it; and soon afterwards, as "Joseph Pane," he saved a boy's life by plunging into the harbour of Marseilles. Shipping himself as mate on board a French vessel, he made another voyage to Odessa; then embarked in a frigate belonging to the Bey of Tunis; and on returning to Marseilles found that the cholera was raging in the town. Garibaldi at once volunteered to assist in the hospitals; for fifteen days the young Italian tended the sick, and then the pest began to pass away. He joined the brig Nautonier, of Nantes, Captain Beauregard, bound from Marseilles to Rio Janeiro. The wonderful scenery, the glorious luxuriance of South America, filled his soul with ecstasy. He sought for some one to share his joy; and he found the friend he needed in Rossetti.

The Republic of Rio Grande was then at war with the empire of Brazil. Garibaldi received letters of marque from the republican authorities; armed a little ship of about thirty tons, named her the Mazzini, and then, with Rossetti and fifteen other companions, put to sea. After taking some prizes and narrowly escaping shipwreck, he landed, and gazed for the first time upon the vast plains which stretch eastwards from the Uruguay, plains with which he soon became as familiar as a gaucho, and upon which he was to fight many a stubborn battle. Returning to his ship, he was attacked at daybreak by two Brazilian vessels—his helmsman was killed, his craft became unmanageable, Garibaldi was shot through the neck and became unconscious, but woke to find that the enemy had been beaten off, and that his little vessel was quietly floating up the River Parana. The courage of his men, however, soon after failed them, and they deserted. Garibaldi was taken prisoner.

Released, he resumed his adventurous life—now galloping over the plains, now cruising and fighting in the long lagoons. After a fight near the Estancia de la Barra, the hero fell in love. The courtship was a short one. Anita and Guiseppe loved at first sight; they married; and in September, 1840, their son Menotti was born—the gallant young soldier who stands by his father's side as the General bows in answer to the cheering thousands who welcome him to England. Anita was worthy to be a hero's wife. Her nature, tropical in its intensity of passion, was akin to that of Garibaldi; and the bitterest hour of a life which has known many changes and much sorrow, was that when, a hunted fugitive, he laid her in the grave, far away from her native land, in that Italy which he loved and loves so well. He had gained a bride; he was soon to lose a friend. In a fight at Moringue, Rossetti, dangerously wounded, fell from his horse; he refused to surrender and was slain. Garibaldi mourned him bitterly, but had no time to waste in idle sorrow. His activity redoubled. In 1844 he entered the service of the Republic of Monte Video, then fighting for existence against the infamous Rosas. Slowly but certainly the idea grew upon him that he might form an Italian legion in South America, which, practised in warfare, might cross the sea when the good time came, and strike a blow for the fatherland. With three ships he fought for three days against ten vessels belonging to the Dictator of Buenos Ayres; the odds were too great even for Garibaldi; but so heroic was his resistance that when he returned to Monte Video, he was hailed by the people as heartily as though he had gained a victory. The Italian Legion was formed; a band of noble men, proscribed and banished; thinkers, scholars, plain artisans, soldiers, sailors—but all patriots and loving their leader. With these men he gained battles. At Cerro, at La Boyada, and at San Antonio he was victorious. So signal was his triumph at San Antonio, that the Government of Monte Video decided that the date of the battle, and the name of Garibaldi, should be inscribed in letters of gold upon the flag of the Italian Legion. Time went on—the years passed happily enough—Garibaldi was poor, but his wants were few. He had a wife to whom he was passionately attached—little children whom he loved with that grave sweet tenderness which marks the affection of a hero. His name was no longer obscure even in Europe.

There came over the sea to Garibaldi the news that Pius the Ninth was Pope, and that Italy had started from her slumber; so he sailed away towards Rome, and though timid men reminded him that in Piedmont he was still under sentence of death, he landed at Genoa. With a wild cry of enthusiasm, the people gathered round him. His name, even then, would have been worth twenty thousand troops. The manhood of the whole land would have rushed into the field at his bidding. Modestly and humbly the great guerilla placed his sword at the service of his king. Carlo Alberto refused it—the most fatal mistake of his life! The tide of battle, which had long been running in favour of Italy, turned, and the ebb was swift and strong. The Sardinian army withdrew before the Austrians, and left Milan to its fate. The noble city, whose sons had themselves driven out the Germans a few months before, found that it had been unwise when it put its faith in princes. Disenchanted, it called "Young Italy" to its aid. Mazzini himself shouldered a musket. Garibaldi hastened to Milan, raised a free corps, and marched upon Bergamo. He was compelled, however, to retire, and, after establishing himself for a time near Lago Maggiore, he crossed the frontier into Switzerland. In September, 1848, Nice, his birthplace, sent him as its deputy to the Sardinian Parliament. It has been said he is not a politician. The statement is only partially true—to make it accurate we should say that he is not a diplomatist, though he has sometimes cut knots with his sword which diplomacy was unable to untie, and that he is not an orator except when upon the battle field he gives the word to charge. 1849 arrived. Pius fled from Rome; the republic was proclaimed. Joseph Mazzini, Aurelia Saffi, and Armellini governed it as a triumvirate; and Garibaldi, summoned by them to the Eternal City, was entrusted with the command of the first brigade. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, then President of the French republic—at present, "by the grace of God and the national will," Emperor—sent an army to Civita Vecchia under General Oudinot. Many men doubted whether the Italians would fight; they soon solved the problem—they fought. They drove back the French from the walls of Rome; Garibaldi at the Villa Pemfili, not only defeating the assailants, but taking three hundred of them prisoners. An armistice was concluded with Oudinot, but the Nizzard did not like to waste time. With three thousand men he sallied forth from the city, and routed five thousand Neapolitans at Palestrina. Ten days afterwards, at Velletri, he attacked the enemy, who were commanded by the King in person—by Bomba—father of Bombalino; and swift and craven was the flight of his evil Majesty. Garibaldi, who was slightly wounded in the combat, returned to Rome. The siege was drawing to its close. Republican France crushed Republican Italy. Rome surrendered. With four thousand foot soldiers and four hundred horsemen, Garibaldi left the city, eager to continue a guerilla warfare in the mountains, or else to get to Venice, which, under the leadership of Daniele Manin, still held the Austrians at bay. He reached San Marino; but the little republic, threatened by the allies, compelled him to disband his troops. With a few devoted men, Garibaldi departed and endeavoured to gain the shores of the Adriatic. On the 2nd July he left Rome: on the 30th of the same month he quitted San Marino. His wife, Anita, who had borne him three children, and was again about to become a mother, accompanied him. On the 3rd of August he reached Cesenatico, hired thirteen fishing boats, and set sail for Venice. The City of the Sea was almost in sight when Garibaldi perceived that his little fleet was pursued by Austrian ships; the wind shifted, and blew dead against him; eight of the fishing boats were captured; with the other five he ran the gauntlet through the Austrian squadron, and landed on the coast. His little band dispersed. It was no longer a question of war, but simply of escape. With his wife, his children, Ciceruacchio and his family, the Lombard officer, Livraghi, and the Barnabite monk, Ugo Bassi, Garibaldi trusted himself to the honour of the peasantry, and found them nobly faithful. But the hardships of the flight overcame Anita. The noble woman died; and Garibaldi, digging the grave with his own hands, swore that he would yet revenge her upon the Austrians. Heart-broken, he wandered wearily into Tuscany, to Genoa, to Tunis; and from Tunis sailed, a lonely man, whose country had been ruined, and whose wife had been hunted to death, for America. In New York he turned trader; but the old love of the sea came back, and he sailed again as a merchant skipper. He visited California and China. He came to England—a grave bearded man, who sat among his bales and crates, and talked of freight and other trading matters, but whose manner had still so strange and subtle a charm that those who did not know his name walked away in wonder as to who this Italian could be. At Newcastle the north countrymen gave him a sword of honour: he has used it since to some effect.

His mother died in 1851; in 1854 he returned to Italy, which was now doubly dear and sacred, because the twofold happiness of his life, as son and husband, was buried there. Gradually the Republicans—the "party of action,"—drew nearer to the King. Garibaldi believed in Victor Emmanuel, and accepted a post in his marine. Then, establishing himself at Caprera, he rested and waited. The air was thick with tokens of the coming storm; and this mariner knew well enough that the tempest was rolling up. On New Year's Day, 1859, the Emperor who had destroyed Rome hinted that he would deliver Italy. The French army crossed the Alps. At the first whisper of war, Garibaldi offered his services to the King. Cavour knew his value, and accepted them. Then, with his "huntsmen of the Alps," the hero dashed to the front, beat up the Austrian quarters, and began the war. From Lago Maggiore to Varese, from Varese to Como, this irregular force marched before the Austrian General had inspected his troops, or seen the last orders received from Vienna; and ere he could telegraph that the "enemy had escaped him at Varese," Garibaldi had entered Como amidst the cheering of the people. In this campaign the marvellous fertility of resources, the quickness of decision, the celerity of execution, displayed by Garibaldi, convinced all Europe that the reputation which he had won in America was not exaggerated Sore trials remained for him. Solferino was followed by Villafranca. When the shameful news reached Garibaldi's camp, he bore it bravely—it was hateful; but he had to do his duty to his king for all that. Cavour resigned; Garibaldi held his commission for some time longer. A still heavier blow had to be endured. The Emperor, who had gone to war for "an idea," sent in his bill of costs. Nice and Savoy were to cease to be Italian. At this news the great heart of the Nizzard almost failed him. That his very birthplace should be bartered away was terrible. He spoke out vehemently; he denounced the transaction as an infamy, and then waited for the spring.

In the first days of May, 1860, volunteers began to assemble in the neighbourhood of Genoa. Garibaldi himself was then at Quarto, five miles from that city. During the night between the 5th and 6th of May, a detachment, under the orders of Nino Bixio, seized two steamboats—the Lombardo and the Piemonte—and proceeded to a rendezvous which had been appointed. The people of Sicily had risen in insurrection; Garibaldi, the knight-errant of liberty, was going to their aid. He took his own place at the helm on board the Piemonte, and steered the ship himself. In all, his men numbered about a thousand, the greater part of them being Lombards. The enterprise on which he had embarked seemed one of the most desperate ever attempted. The Piedmontese Government disowned him; by that of Naples he was denounced as a pirate and an outlaw. Steadily steering on, and keeping a keen look out for hostile cruisers, he held his course. He touched at Talamone, on the Tuscan border, took in coals at Santo Stefano, and then steered due south towards the coast of Africa. Safe thus far, he took in provisions at Cape Bon, and then pushed right away to Sicily. On the 11th of May he made the land; a fishing boat informed him that a Neapolitan frigate and two corvettes had that morning quitted their anchorage at Marsala, and gone round towards Trapani. The harbour was free. Garibaldi landed, and the hostile squadron, returning just too late, could only seize his deserted steamers, and open an idle fire upon the town. Next morning he and his "red shirts" were on the march. On the 15th they met the enemy at Calatafimi, and beat him; on the 26th, driving the Neapolitans before him, he occupied Palermo. In due time all Sicily acknowledged him as Dictator. Early in August he crossed from Messina to the mainland. At the mere whisper of his name regiments dispersed; and Bombalina ran as swiftly from Naples as his father had fled from Velletri. Then, when he had conquered two kingdoms, Garibaldi laid the gift at the feet of Victor Emmanuel, and went back, a poor man, to grow turnips at Caprera. In all history there is not a more wonderful or glorious episode.

Again he left Caprera on a sad journey. With the cry of "Rome or death," he called his friends around him. Mad as the undertaking seemed, there were many who, remembering what he had already done, believed that success might yet be possible. The suspense was short. By no Frenchmen—no Austrians—was Garibaldi overcome. He fell at Aspromonte; and it was an Italian hand that shot him down. It was a dark and awful time; but even through this he has lived. A shudder went through Europe when the news was heard; and all who were generous or noble felt that, however much Garibaldi might have erred through excessive patriotism, he was more than sufficiently punished by such a fate. A long and weary illness followed; and now his cure not quite completed, the General arrives in England, to be the honoured guest of all our people. Such a life requires no commentary.

A GOSSIP ON ROYAL CHRISTENINGS.

(From the Cornhill.)

WHEN it is remembered that the first English Prince of Wales was created (at the age of seventeen) in the year 1301, it must be confessed that England was kept long waiting—no less than four hundred and sixteen years—before it saw, even through the then dim medium of the newspapers, a prince with that territorial title present at the christening of his own child. When this latter event did occur, it was not under happy or edifying auspices, for the solemn ceremony well-nigh ended in a fight between the princely sire and the ducal godfather.

That such a lapse of time should have occurred, that England should have had fourteen Princes of Wales—Plantagenet, York, Lancaster, Tudor, and Stuart—without seeing one of them carry a son to the font till Brunswick had long been settled on the throne, is easily accounted for. Previous to the last-named era, only three Princes of Wales had married while they bore that title, namely, Edward the Black Prince, Edward son of Henry VI., and Arthur son of Henry VII. Neither of these married princes ascended the throne: they all died in the lifetime of their fathers. The Black Prince passed away exhausted by the burden of his glory; the later Edward fell, not murdered in the tent, but, as Prevost says, fairly fighting in the field, at Tewkesbury; and the pale and sickly Arthur withered away more ingloriously, under the effect of his cloistered life at Ludlow, with his wife "Catalina of the Golden Hair."

Of the marriages of those princes, one alone was not childless; nor were the christenings which followed it void of quaint grandeur. But the children of Edward of Woodstock were born and baptised in France—the short-lived Edward at Angoulême, the less happy Richard at Bordeaux. Of the baptism of the latter alone are some few circumstances known. Before noticing these, and the occurrences which distinguished the baptismal ceremonies by which the children of other Princes of Wales were made members of the Church, we will glance at that of the first prince, the sad child of bright promise, who was not born in the Eagle Tower, at Caernarvon, as guides inform you. This solemnity was distinguished by the rare good-luck of the episcopal godfather.

Never was such a noble christening-fee given as that bestowed on Anian, Bishop of Bangor, for holding at the font, in some part of the unfinished Castle of Caernarvon, the young Edward, in whom begins the roll of our Princes of Wales. His father, on receiving the news of his birth, had, in his joy, made a knight of the messenger, stuffed his pouch with gold pieces and bestowed on him a knightly house and ample acres. On the Bishop of Bangor, for his graceful performance of his duty at a ceremony, the glory of which rendered celebrated the year 1284, the king heaped half-a-dozen estates, manors, and regalities. He threw in therewith a couple of ferries over the Menai, the tolls for conveyance of passengers going thenceforth into the episcopal, instead of into the royal, pocket. Such an example has never been followed, but the bishopric of Bangor long profited—perhaps still profits—by this christening gift, and grateful prelates thought pleasantly of the royal liberality, joyfully murmuring, as they counted rents and ferry tolls that came of the baptismal rite, "Elch Dyn!" *this* was your man!

Let us now look back at those few Princes of Wales who have gladdened the world with gay christenings of their children.

The marriage of the Black Prince with Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, was a true love-match, made after some sprightly wooing; albeit the lady was a widow, had been betrothed to a second lover, and was four years older than the gallant Edward. Both their children were born abroad—Edward, who died early, at Angouleme; and Richard, who was christened in his native city of Bordeaux. The ceremony of his christening made the old city delirious with delight. To render due honour to the occasion, knights bruised one another in jousts, and battered each other in tournaments. There was a twanging of harps and a ringing of joyous chorusses in the market-place and at street-corners. There was gay and frolicsome dancing by the glad young of both sexes, and there was a drinking of Gascony wine to an extent that might have won envy or admiration from Gargantua himself. Two of the young prince's godfathers were kings. Small kings they were, it is true. One was Charles, King of Navarre, the other, James, King of Minorca. The first kept the more joyous court; the latter the more ceremonious; for it was not lawful for the King of Minorca to be merry, except on the great festivals, and surely this was one,—the christening of the son of the noble Prince of Wales. How this son came by his name of Richard once puzzled archæologists. He derived it from his third sponsor, Richard, Bishop of Agen, and good people were relieved of some of their perplexities by this audacious condescension on the part of the prelate. He would hardly (they thought) have given his own name to the little prince if he had felt any doubts touching that little prince's legitimacy.

It must be confessed that many orthodox persons looked with strong suspicion as to the legality of the marriage of Edward and Joan. There was a kinship between them, in the third degree; there was a previous contract with another wooer, Lord Salisbury; and, more fatal obstruction still, the Prince of Wales had himself stood godfather to a son of Joan by her first husband, Sir Thomas Holland. The contract was soon pronounced invalid, and the kinship was excused, but Rome was puzzled touching this sponsorship. A sponsor could not wed with the mother of his godchild; but the Roman doctors soon found their way out of the difficulty, and the Pope issued a decree, legalising the marriage, on the ground that at the baptism of Joan's child the princely father had not touched her son, nor any of his clothes. "Non recordatur, quod ipse dictum filium vel aliquos ejus panniculos tetigerit!"

Many years elapsed before a Prince of Wales was again present at the christening of his own child. When George Augustus of Hanover was invested with that title, after the accession of his father as George the First, he was already the sire of four children, born in Germany—Frederick, Anne, Amelia, and Caroline. The first child born alive, after the Prince and Princess of Wales were established in this country, was the short-lived George William, at whose baptism some of the august company had nearly come to fisticuffs! The King had undertaken to stand sponsor, and he had consented to accept his brother, the Bishop of Osnaburgh, for his fellow gossip. But on that gloomy christening day of November, 1717, his Majesty appeared in the Princess's bedchamber, where the ceremony was to be performed, with the man whom, of all others, the Prince of Wales most cordially hated—the Duke of Newcastle—that Pelham, whom Foote has unpleasantly immortalised as Matthew Mug, in the "Mayor of Garratt."

This baptism was not only mean in the manner of it, but ignoble in the conduct of some who were present. It was properly said to have been done in "hugger mugger." While the officiating prelate read the prayers, at the foot of the bed, on which the Princess reclined, the Prince stood on one side, fuming with ill-suppressed rage. The King and Newcastle, whom his Majesty insisted upon having as a fellow-sponsor, stood on the opposite side, not ill-pleased to witness the vexation of which they were the cause. But when Wake had closed his book, and his chaplain had murmured Amen, the Prince of Wales stretched across the couch, thrust his fist towards Newcastle's face, saluted him with a hearty "You rascal!" and pelted him with menaces of hereafter "finding" or "fighting him" It cannot be disguised that in St. James's Palace there was emphatically a row of a vulgar sort. And it terminated by the King turning his son, daughter-in-law, and a grandson, into the street, on that very wretched November afternoon. Where they were to go he neither knew nor cared. At all events they should not stay there! Here was a close to a christening festival! What was to be done? The Prince and Princess looked at the chamberlain, the Dutch Lord Grantham, the D'Overquerque who, at King William's death, had assumed the name of Nassau (in spite of the old King's prohibition), and thus had manifested his pride in being even illegitimately descended from Maurice of Nassau. The Prince and the Princess looked at their chamberlain, and Lord Grantham invited them to his house, in Albemarle-street, where they lived in "private lodgings" for well-nigh a whole twelvemonth.

The baby, thus unmannerly christened, soon after died. The Duke of Newcastle, by virtue of his office in the royal household, had to arrange the funeral in the abbey. Satirical persons thereupon observed that the duke had introduced the little prince not only into the besom, but also into the bowels of the Church.

The honest English folk would gladly have seen some counterfeit presentment of this first son of a Prince of Wales born in England. The shortness of his life prevented this, but Bakewell of Cornhill did, as he thought, the next best thing, by publishing a portrait of the wet-nurse! The good lady is seated, full front, with ample demonstration of her qualifications for her office. A poor closely-swathed baby lies in her extensive lap, careless, as it would seem, or unable to profit by the good things ostentatiously offered to him. But the gossips, even before the christening, augured ill of this little fellow, for no other reason than that his grandsire had created him Duke of Gloucester! It was a name of ill omen, they said. Was not Thomas of Gloucester smuggled to Calais, and butchered there? Was not Duke Humphrey murdered in prison? Richard of Gloucester was slain, they believed, at Bosworth; Duke Henry, son of Charles the First, died in his bright youth; and, barely seventeen years before, there had perished in his sad youth William Duke of Gloucester, the last of Queen Ann's seventeen children! Burnet had thus been grinding this poor lad at a sort of encyclopædic education, crowned by the history of the Gothic constitution and of the beneficiary and feudal laws! The sickly prince died just after his eleventh birthday anniversary. Burnet complacently thought that the pupil whom he had helped to christen and to kill died of a surfeit of birthday jollification! And because of all this, the ducal title of Gloucester sounded ill in the ears of the gossips.

These ceremonies had, by this time, lost nearly all the splendour which used to attend their celebration. None of the children of Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II., was christened with any outward form of state, to show that the nation was interested in the matter. The baptism of the youngest child of Frederick, named after his father, is open to remark only because the circumstance of his having been christened about three weeks after he was born, seems to have been considered a scandalous delay. The birth took place on May 30th, 1750, the baptism on the 17th of the following month (old style). Chesterfield, writing to Dayrolles, on the 19th, observes: "The Prince of Wales's last child was, at last, christened the day before yesterday, after having been kept at least a fortnight longer than it should have been out of a state of salvation, by the jumble of the two Secretaries of State, whose reciprocal despatches carried, nor brought, nothing decisive."

George, the eldest son of Frederick, was baptised in the mansion in which he was born, Norfolk House, St. James's-square, and he was the last of our bachelor Princes of Wales. In the person of his granddaughter, however, we once more witness the baptism of a child of a Prince of Wales. It was celebrated on the 11th of February, 1796. The ceremony was private, and rather "shabby" than otherwise. For this, the princely father excused himself on the ground of his "circumstances." When the Princess Charlotte was barely three weeks old, her father had been compelled to reduce his establishment to the lowest point at which a prince could live with decency. At least, he said so, by way of apology for his not receiving the Corporation of London (whose members went up with a congratulatory address), with a little state and a large hospitality. On the day of the christening at Carlton House, there was only a family party assembled, to which the poor, frivolous mother of the princess performed the part of hostess for the last time in her life. A dinner preceded the ceremony, to which the King and Queen and their daughters drove, in private carriages, from Buckingham House, at various hours, in the course of the afternoon. It was a late dinner for George III., but an inconveniently early one for his son. The party sat down at half-past four, and must have enjoyed themselves in some degree according to the convivial fashion of the time, for it was not till near ten that the King called for the baby and the Archbishop, both of whom, at that hour, would have been much better, for their health's sake, in bed.

Nevertheless, Moore, the Archbishop, and Loughborough, the Chancellor, with the latter of whom the prince was not on friendly terms, and several state officials, with a few guests, assembled in the Audience Chamber, where the little princess lay, in a gaily decorated cradle, half-surrounded by attendants. She was taken up and held by Lady Townshend, held indeed so long that the poor lady, who was in very delicate health, could hardly sustain the precious load, light as was the freight.

The Princess of Wales, with some tenderness of feeling, respectfully asked the Queen if she would graciously permit Lady Townshend to be seated; but Queen Charlotte, who would not even allow her own daughters to sit, when etiquette demanded that they should be erect in her presence, only blew her snuff from the tips of her gloves, and answered, "No! no! She may stand; she may stand!"

If Lady Townshend had let fall the little princess, what a coil would have been made for what she could not prevent! But she loyally contrived to bear the royal infant to the end of a ceremony at which the King and the Duke of York were the godfathers, and the Queen, with the Duchess of Brunswick, by proxy, the illustrious but not too affectionate godmothers.

There followed what was called "a general distribution of refreshments" to wind up the day which had begun with a dinner. The earlier banquet was of two courses, with a dessert which was marked "by elegance—and frugality." The refreshing "distribution," at the close of the evening, had indications, it is said, of "distinct economy."

Having recorded thus much in illustration of the baptism of the children of the few Princes of Wales who have been fathers while they bore that title, let us now glance at that of the eldest sons of kings who received the territorial dignity at or about the period of their christening. In honour of the late happy celebration at Buckingham Palace, we have placed the heirs of the Princes of Wales before their sires. The christenings of the latter did not, invariably, pass over in as much harmony as grandeur. We have already adverted to the first celebration of the rite at Caernarvon. The Welsh looked on the royal child born there as their prince, from his birth. When he in turn became a father, the christening of his son by Isabel of France was not brought to a happy end without some dissension. The Queen's uncle Louis, Count of Evreux, was then a guest at the English court, and, as intended godfather to the child, he suggested that the boy should bear the name he and the heir to the crown of France bore,—that of Louis. All the French ladies and nobles tarrying at court for the solemnity thought the idea charming, and Isabel herself was disposed to adopt it. But the English king declared that the boy should have none but an English name, and when English folk heard of the monarch's declaration, they cried ay! to it with all their hearts. One result was, that the French count withdrew, in dudgeon. But the sovereign found a brace of bishops, a duke from Bretagne, and an English earl and knight, who accepted the office of gossips with alacrity, and the name of Edward was given to the child, to the intense delight of all Englishmen, who pledged him in hogsheads of light wine, such as used to be given to thirsty folk disposed to get loyally drunk.

At the above christening, the joy was all the greater, as the distribution of wine to the people (the Government had generous ideas for the benefit of the folk in those days) was on an unusually liberal scale. At that of the Black Prince, the chief charm was in the picture of the beautiful infant and his incomparable mother. As Philippa sat with him on her lap, the group was so inexpressibly affecting, that the idea of the Madonna and the Child was in the mind of all who were present; and it was not forgotten by contemporary and later artists. At the baptism of Edward, son of Henry VI., in 1453, the royal Margaret saw her doomed child carried to the font by a lady in waiting. The time was one of the utmost distress, and men marvelled at the extravagant splendour of the prince's mantle, which cost £544 16s. 8d., "hundreds" which would barely now be represented by "thousands." But it probably only cost this sum to the poor vendor, for King and Queen were not in circumstances to pay for it, and their inability only became greater as years advanced. Brilliant as the scene was, there was a cloud above the horizon which overshadowed it with gloom. The nobles dazzled the eyes of the spectators by the bravery of their apparel; but, within a few years, half of them were slain in the Wars of the Roses, or slaughtered at the block after their triumphant captors.

The baptismal rite of the prince who was subsequently, for a few dreary weeks, Edward V., was under the shadow of a greater gloom than that which rested on his young predecessor's. The son of Edward IV. was born while his mother was in sanctuary, at Westminster, and if the consequent rites were not musical, they at least were shorn of all splendid realities. The provident monks generously contributed some wax tapers. The prior of the abbot consented to stand as godfathers, Lord Scrope, the fugitive Queen's woman being the gossip, and Mother Cobb, an honest woman who had made the sanctuary rooms as comfortable as circumstances would permit, was, to all practical purposes, as useful as the proud duchess of them all, in carrying young Edward to the font. But there was haste with some solemnity in this affair; as the old annotator, an old chronicler quaintly remarks, "the whole ceremony of the christening was as mean as a poor man's child."

What the order was of that which made Christian of Edward of Middleham, before his father, the Duke of Gloster, had ascended the throne, as Richard the Third, no record says. Richard was then in his twenty-second, his wife in her nineteenth, year. They kept more joyous house than Lancastrian writers care to avow; and Louis XI. rendered it none the less joyous by sending wine of "La Haulte France" to its princely owners. The tenderness of Richard's love for this boy was manifested by the frenzy of his despair when he had lost him. If any oral legends of the christening are extant, it must be in Wensley Dale, where Richard is affectionately regarded, as indeed he is throughout the North; where the poor yet profit by some of his charities, and where, in the wake of Bacon, "the memory of King Richard is so strong, that it lay like lees in the bottom of men's hearts, and if the vessel was but stirred it would come up."

While we know little concerning the baptism of Edward of Middleham, we may, in the mind's eye, see all that passed at that of the eldest Prince of Wales, Arthur of Winchester, son of Henry VII. We may readily imagine all the gold, and crimson velvet, and flaunting plumes and flashing jewellery, and irrepressible joyousness effected on the occasion, for there is record of the same which dazzles in manner and matter, and wearies and perplexes by its length. Amid the shifting and lessly gorgeous spectacle, we see the new silver gilt font, hallowed only yesterday by Bishop Alcock, made expressly for the occasion. *There*, comes sedately the Queen Mother sedate sister Anne, with a "rich cheverel pinned at her breast," and her not less sedate sister Cicely carrying the child in her arms. The King has not much love for these latter, his "poor relations," and still less for one of the two noblemen who escort Cicely with the baby. That one (the Earl of Dorset is the other) is John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, whose mother, Elizabeth, was a sister of Richard III. Henry hated him because of that drop of Plantagenet blood, in virtue of which Richard had thought of his nephew John as his successor. But let Earl John pass on; next year, he will be lying cold and bloody, on the field of Stoke. Meanwhile the procession moves along. The King and Queen are spectators rather than actors. There is a settling and unsettling of groups, a carrying in and out of the infant prince, anxious looking towards the chief gate of Winchester Cathedral, for the coming of the noble godfather, the Earl of Oxford. But hour passes away, and still he comes not: but the proud De Vere has to ride from Suffolk, and the roads, or the gigantic ruts which pass for them, are almost impassable after the recent heavy rains. The priests begin to look vexed, but Oxford is not the man to hurry himself because of them. He it was who successfully argued that point, in parliament, whereby he established the precedency of the temporal over the spiritual barons. The latter might prick his steed a little, were it only in token of homage to his sovereign, and love to the fairest of ladies. Six hours, sovereign and ladies, officials had waited for him, when the weary king nominated the Earl of Derby as Oxford's substitute, and commanded that the ceremony should be no longer delayed. The young prince had just received that British title of Arthur, the very sound of which, it was thought, would strike terror into the hearts of foreign nations, and he had just been immersed bodily in the deep water of the capacious font, and *Te Deum* was on the point of being chanted, not only in the cathedral, but in every church in Winchester,—the bells were already "ringing in joyous thunderings of clamour—when the tardy Oxford, booted and spurred, was coming up the centre aisle. He was in time, at all events, to see his godchild properly carried after his immersion, and to place him on the high altar, where he lay during the celebration of the evening service. No point of form was omitted which could add lustre to the ceremony which proved to be the last according to the Roman Catholic rite, by which Prince of Wales was made regenerate. In the conclusion was worthy of the occasion, and then the chief personages assembled at the shrine of St. Swithin, where the "spices," and drank hippocras to the health Prince Arthur, under the shadow of the priest of saints.

Whether Prince Arthur was, or was not, the last little gentleman of his rank who was tised by immersion, we are unable to say; we may state, on the authority of Sir Floyer, the physician, that baptism by immersion continued in general use till the year 1600, and its disuse is, with him, a matter of regret. He looks on the sanitary, not the theological side of the question, whether priests or people be concerned. "The English," he says, "will at last return to it, when physicians given them a clear proof, by divers experiments that cold baths are both safe and useful. . . . did great injury to their children and posterity who first introduced the alteration in the truly ancient ceremony of immersion, and the occasion of a degenerate, sickly, tender ever since. Instead of prejudicing the health of their children, immersion would cure many hereditary diseases, if it were duly practised,"—and princes and people are now of the same opinion as Sir John Floyer, but they put it more practical application than he thought of.

Nothing is said of immersion at the christening of Arthur's brother Henry; and there is nothing remarkable at that (in Scotland) of the two sons of James I., who were sumptuously Princes of Wales, except that the King was there with no more decorum than was expected.

There are two circumstances which attended the christening of Charles Stuart, afterwards Charles II., interesting. One is, that it was the celebration of the rite with anything like old-fashioned gorgeous accompaniments. The other is, that one of the proxies for godmothers was the ex-wife of a city vintner!

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1475769

7th of June, 1730, the day being Sunday, the Chapel Royal was crowded by a brilliant assemblage, especially of peeresses, whose looks and outflourished the month itself. Some of the wiser of these prophesied more truly than Dame Eleanor Davies of the lately-born prince, for they augured that as the planet Venus had peered out, at full noon, on the day of his birth, he would necessarily become a gallant cavalier among maids and matrons. The peers, all on the opposite side of the chapel, who had nothing original of their own to advance, may have borrowed Mr. Fuller's remark on the appearance of the star, the silvery splendour of which had saluted the entrance of Charles, as Lord Foppington might say, "into human nature,"—namely, that "Heaven had opened an eye more than usual on the occasion," and that the royal Christian would, of course, be well looked after. Speculation, however, soon yielded to what was passing before them. Four royal chaplains, with the gentlemen of the King's Chapel, and some less-dignified officials, were seen issuing, all in surplices and copes, from the entrance of the chapel. There was a whisper—"They are going to fetch the baby!" They had scarcely knocked at the nursery door than it was opened, and buxom Mrs. Wyndham, with a blooming Welsh wet-nurse at her side, appeared on the threshold, with the future Charles II. in her arms, as fat as young Bacchus, and as swart as a raven. Old Archbishop Abbot, who had run a race of servility and adulation with Whitgift, as some persons believe, received this interesting company as they came within sight of the chapel door. Then the heralds and masters of ceremonies had some trouble in exercising their vocation, till, at length, every person was in his proper place, the evening prayer was read and the anthem was sung. Then the child prince was carried to the font, his train held by two countesses, and he and Mrs. Wyndham flanked by two great lords. All things having been brought to this point, a gentleman-usher passed from the King's pew with his Majesty's orders to the sponsors as to the name to be given to the son. Trumpets and organ, blasts from the one, billows of sound from the other, attended on this ceremony. And then the solemnity was carried through, according to the Rubric, and evening prayer came to an end, with a command from the King that "the Thanksgiving should be sung as set by Craufurd,"—a composer patronised by royalty, but unknown to fame. Finally, the sponsors having renounced, on behalf of the infant, all the pomp and vanities of this wicked world, that tremendous personage, Garter-King-of-Arms, under a very hurricane of "blazon" from the silver trumpets of the attendants on such things," proclaimed such a roll of titles appertaining to his princely highness in long clothes, as to prove that pomps and vanities went for nothing in this best of all possible worlds, after all.

Not yet, however, was the ceremony brought to a close. At a burst from the organ, the prince was carried up to the altar, where he ... had put for him, in the hands of the ... his "offering." The sponsors and ... did likewise, and indeed there was a general paying of very heavy "forfeits," for the honour of officiating, or of being present at this last of right-royally celebrated christenings.

Next to the baby, on that day, the most important personage was his mother; but Henrietta Maria would not attend a Protestant service, though there was little in it that differed from that of her own Church. We have spoken of sponsors and proxies, but only the latter were present. The Marquis of Hamilton was the representative of Frederick, the "Winter King of Bohemia." Subsequently the latter lost his crown, the former his head. The other proxies represented Roman Catholic principals,—the Duke of Lennox for Louis XIII. of France; the dowager Duchess of Richmond stood for that king's mother, Marie de Medicis.

Perhaps, of all the persons present on this christening-day, there was none so remarkable as this dowager-duchess. She was the widow of three husbands, the first of whom was a city vintner named Prannell. She was in her youth the fairest of the daughters of Lord Howard of Bindon, Frances by name. But "pretty Fanny's way" led her to wed with the vintner. Subsequently when, a dazzling young widow, she married the Earl of Hertford, a despairing lover, Sir George Rodney, ran himself through with his sword, and left her a farewell sonnet written in his blood. When a widow for the second time, she took for her third husband the noble Ludovic Stuart, Duke of Richmond, who had long been more than half-mad for this wonderful creature. And now, at the time of this christening, she was nearly fifty years of age, and had not passed through much more than half her earthly pilgrimage. As she was borne through the streets in her "caroche and six," people admired the group of knights who rode with her; but they probably did not believe what was reported—that she gave to each £50 for a guerdon, or that she bestowed the same sum on the Royal coachman who had charge of her, or £10 on each of the running footmen, who preceded the vehicle. When the gifts to the royal baby were carried from the vestry, the spectators talked of the gorgeous jewel, worth £7000, which the Duchess had offered to the child. Mrs. Walton, the Welsh wet nurse, wore a gold chain valued at £200, of the Duchess's giving. She had sent services of massive plate to the "wise-woman" and Mrs. Wyndham; and cups, salt-cellars, and dozens of spoons, solid silver all, were generously sent by her to the cradle-rockers. So said public report; but Queen Marie de Medicis herself, who was as poor as the Duchess, could not have paid for things which only existed in the imagination of the people, based on the easy assertions of the dowager. This triple widow, who had even "set her cap" at King James in his widowhood, was of a most prolific imagination. When she stood godmother to one of the Queen of Bohemia's children, the lady announced that she had forwarded a magnificent service of gold plate to the princess; and the inventory was circulated at every party between Wallingford House and Fenchurch-street; but the splendid liberality was but a vision—one which flattered the half crazed pride of a singular woman. When such pride sometimes troubled the ordinary equanimity of her second husband, he used to gently tap her on the shoulder, and cry, "Frank, Frank! how long is it since you married the vintner?" Such was the maddest proxy that ever did duty at a royal baptism.

If we except the private christening and "gazetting" of the son of James the Second, in 1688, on which occasion it is uncertain whether the then so-called Prince of Wales was named by the papal nuncio "James Francis Edward," or "Innocent Leon Francis James"—nor is the matter of much importance,—with the exception indicated, a Prince of Wales was not again christened in England till the year 1762, when George Augustus Frederick, afterwards George the Fourth, was baptized at St. James's, by Archbishop Secker. Walpole remarked that his birth did not improve the prospects of the Pretender, while orthodox people shook their heads at Archbishop Secker, who had not only baptized, confirmed, crowned, and married George the Third, but had survived to christen the first son of that monarch. These good folk shook their head, not because they doubted the learning or piety of Secker, but because they doubted the validity of the ordinance as administered by him, for Secker was born and bred a Dissenter, and had never been baptized after the form ordained by the Episcopal Church. They thought the necessary virtue was not in him, and that consequently the third George and his son were as good, or as bad, as not baptized at all. The ceremony was not, at all events, a gorgeous one, but it was marked by an old custom which has ceased to be observed. In the drawing-room at St. James's, where the rite was celebrated, access to which was given to such of the nobility as happened to know that the privilege was general, a tasteful and magnificent bed was erected, on which Queen Charlotte lay, or sat, in state while the ceremony proceeded. The infant's grandmother, and the Dukes of Cumberland and Mecklenburgh were the sponsors, and as soon as the private form of administration had been gone through, the respective persons withdrew. Compared with the christenings of the Black Prince, Prince Arthur, or Charles Stuart, this was but a mean and sorry affair. But the nation was not discontented. If there was not much grandeur within, whereby trade might profit, and no *largesse* without, wherewith thirsty folk might slake and create thirst in honour of the Prince, there was an heir of whom the poets and other soothsayers declared that he would be the father of a line of kings—but the prophets were very much mistaken in their vaticinations.

Looking back on the baptisms of our princesses, none so well illustrates the ancient glory of the solemn rite as that of the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth, who was the last little royal lady who was christened in the old-fashioned state, and with the old-fashioned ceremonies. Seymour, Lord Hertford, carried the baby in his arms; Bourchier, Lord Essex, stood by with the gold basons; Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, had charge of the wax; Dorset had no heavier burden than the salt; Lord Hussey walked in the train, with the graceful rhymer Lord Rochford; and Cranmer, one of the godfathers, was near the royal mother of the well attended infant. Nothing could well seem more gay and gorgeous, more real in present enjoyment, more full of future promise. But the gloomy future marred the fair precedent. Every one of the above named persons, save the baby herself, came to violent deaths. All the men, except one, perished on the scaffold. The one excepted was the godfather, who died at the stake. The mother suffered as her great officers did, tasting of the axe and the sawdust; and some others of the glittering company, though they tasted not of such grief themselves, endured the next degree of bitterness through their relatives. There was, for instance, the Earl of Derby, who would not, perhaps, have been so expansive in his mirth, had he been aware that his daughter's husband, Lord Stourton, would come to be hanged, and would well-merit his destiny.

Perhaps the most startling circumstance in reference to the Christianizing of a young prince, was the making him a bishop before he was made a Christian! When the second son of George III. was born, he who was subsequently Duke of York, the bishopric of Osnaburgh happened to be vacant. The nomination was alternately in a Roman Catholic and a Protestant German State,—the latter being Hanover. George III., as elector, and influenced by Queen Charlotte, named his newly-born son; after which, the boy-bishop was carried up to be christened! There was, of course, no duties, but there was £2000 a year, till his Royal Reverence was eighteen, and £25,000 annually, which he enjoyed for the remainder of his life!

The last-named sovereigns brought no such good fortune to the children of the aristocracy to whom they condescended to become sponsors. To one child their presence was fatal. In 1778, they "stood" to the infant daughter of the last Duke and Duchess of Chandos. Cornwallis, Archbishop of Canterbury (the Sunday drums of whose wife, at Lambeth Palace, scandalized the "religious world"), officiated. The baby overwhelmed by whole mountains of lace, lay in a dead faint. Her mother was so tender on the point of etiquette, that she would not let the little incident trouble a ceremony at which a king and queen were about to endow her child with the names of Georgina Charlotte! As Cornwallis gave back the infant to her nurse, he remarked that it was the quietest baby he had ever held. Poor victim of ceremony! It was not quite dead, but dying; in a few unconscious hours, it calmly slept away into an immortal waking.

COST OF PAPER.—The following facts are supplied to me by a gentleman engaged in the paper trade. He is partner in a mill which has been erected and set to work since the repeal of the duty. His statement is this:—His mill is almost a new one. For the four months ending October 31st, 1863, he found that he made his paper at a cost of £57 per ton, and that did not pay. He did not complain; he joined in no agitation for the re-imposition of the paper duty; but he and his partners set themselves to work to see what could be done by improvement in the processes, and by the use of chemical agents, so essential in the manufacture of paper. In October, 1863, they produced paper, as I have said, at £57 a ton, and at the present moment they are producing at a cost of £39 a ton; and this gentleman declares that the article now produced is better than what he produced at £57 a ton. —*Mr. Gladstone's Budget Speech*, 1864.

EXECUTION AT EDINBURGH.—George Bryce, convicted at Edinburgh for the murder of a young girl, who he imagined had induced the woman to whom he was paying his addresses to reject him, was executed on the 21st June, in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators. The jury recommended him to mercy on account of his "low mental organization," but neither this recommendation nor a petition had weight sufficient to move the Home Secretary. There had not been an execution at Edinburgh during the last ten years.

A new mail conveyance has been introduced into the rural districts. Some of the country postmen, who have long distances to travel to distribute letters to widely-detached houses, are using velocipedes to assist them in their labours.

An advertisement, of which the following is a copy, was sent from Cheshire:—"Matrimony.—Wanted, a wife, from 30 to 50. A member of the Church of England, handsome, slender, from 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 6 inches. £10,000 invested in the Bank of England or in landed freehold, the amount at her own disposal. Address," &c., &c.

M. Bardoux, of Poitiers, manufactures paper from wood—oak, pine, walnut, and chesnut—and from vegetables without the addition of rags, and by his process he states that a saving of from 60 to 80 per cent. is made in the cost of production. Mr. Carl Heinrich Roeckner, of the Clapham-road, has just taken out letters patent for "improvements in machinery and process for reducing wood to a fibrous condition for the manufacture of paper-stuff or pulp."

Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, of the Fusilier Guards, has been for some time past actively engaged in preparing a history of the present American war, which will be illustrated by maps and plans of the battles. This narrative, bringing down the events to the autumn of 1863, will be comprised in two volumes, and may be expected at the close of the year.

JEWISH LADIES AND THEIR CHARITIES IN LONDON.

(By WILLIAM GILBERT, author of "Shirley Hall," &c., &c.)

IF it be the duty of novelists and play-writers to portray the habits and manners of the present generation, to hold in fact the mirror up to nature, there is no class of our fellow subjects who have more reason to complain of the manner they are represented than the Jewish community at large, and the Jewish ladies in particular. By Jewish ladies we mean not only those of the higher class, such as the wives of wealthy merchants, bankers, and financiers, but those of the most respectable class of tradesmen as well. They are generally represented as coarse, vulgar, tawdry in their dress, speaking English with a bad accent and detestable grammar; stout, and not over-cleanly in their persons, and common in their manners. Never was a grosser slander. True it is in the eastern districts, among the lower class of Jews, the accusation of bad taste in dress may not be altogether without considerable foundation; but these can no more be classed among Jewish ladies than can the showily-dressed Christians we occasionally meet in the same localities be considered as models of our female aristocracy. This conclusion on our parts was not arrived at without good data to go upon, and we maintain that good taste in dress, and the absence of gaudy colours, is as much the characteristic of the true Jewish lady as the Christian. The reader, if he pleases, may, if he reside in London, easily judge for himself of the truth of our statement. In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, is a synagogue much attended by the Jewish female aristocracy. Should his prejudices or principles preclude his entrance into the building, where, by the by, he will be most courteously received, he can wait outside till service is over, and then mark the dresses of the ladies, and we are persuaded if simplicity and quiet colours in dress are to be admired, he will certainly regret the palm of excellence will not be for his Christian co-religionists.

In point of education the more respectable Jewesses will fully hold their own with any class of Christian society. They are frequently highly accomplished, especially in languages, and they know how to exhibit their knowledge without affectation or conceit. But it is rather to bring under the notice of the reader their social and domestic qualifications that the subject is now brought by us under the notice of the reader. As wives their conduct is as blameless as any women on the face of the earth, and we can, without hesitation, challenge the records of the divorce court to assist us in substantiating the fact. We have heard upon good authority, and we fully believe this statement to be true, that since that court was established not in one single instance has a Jewess been a defendant. Their qualifications as mothers are as admirable as those of wives, and it would be difficult in any community to find families where greater attachment exists between parents and children than in theirs.

The immediate object, however, of our present paper is not to dwell upon the social excellence of the Jewish ladies, but to draw, if possible, some contrast in their charities and exertions among the poor of their community with those of ladies of our own persuasion. And this is the more easy as there exists among them district-visiting associations somewhat similar in charitable intention, if not in the means of carrying it out, with those of our own Church. Our Christian readers will perhaps be somewhat surprised to learn that every method of action in vogue with them is equally well carried out by the Jewesses, even to having their Biblewomen. We, in fact, hardly know one excellence in our ladies' district-visiting associations (of course we exclude theological subjects) which is not equally developed among the visiting associations of the Jewish ladies; while in the latter, with not more benevolence of principle, we believe we shall be able to point out more than one regulation which might with benefit be adopted by Christians. In the first place we believe their energy to be greater than that of our Christian ladies, and they personally interest themselves more directly with their poor. There is little of the vicarious in their mode of administering charity, and in proof we will quote the first incident we met with which drew our attention to the subject.

One cold rainy evening in the middle of last winter we had occasion to call at the house of a Jewish tradesman in Sun-street, Bishopsgate. On our road we had kept the southern pathway of Finsbury Square, and when we had arrived at the entrance to Sun-street we noticed a neat handsome brougham stop at the corner of the square, and a lady alight from it, and hurriedly, as if to escape from the rain, take the same direction as ourselves. To our great surprise we noticed her enter the house we intended calling at. She was immediately shown into a sort of counting-house at the back of the shop, and was soon engaged in deep conversation with the family, whom she appeared to know well, but who, at the same time, treated her with great respect. While their conversation was carried on we remained in the shop or warehouse, and although we might have overheard the conversation, which was carried on with great earnestness, we were not guilty of the indiscretion. We could, however, perceive the family were giving the lady some instructions, which she was listening to with great attention. Shortly afterwards she quitted the house, and the master inquired if we knew his visitor, and being answered in the negative, he mentioned the name of a Jewish lady, celebrated not less for her great wealth than her bountiful, and at the same time unostentatious charity. "There is, at the back of the square," said he, "and extending as far as Bishopsgate-street, a colony of poor Jews, and wealthy ladies from time to time visit them to relieve their distresses. That lady is now on a mission of the kind. She has a list of poor, sick, and lying-in cases, all of which she will visit and relieve. She calls here for the list, and any information I can give her with respect to particular cases. She then takes a small dark lantern, which she places under her cloak, and with it lights herself up the dark and dilapidated staircases of the houses she has to visit at. When she has finished she will return me the lantern, which I shall keep for her till the occasion of her next visit."

We inquired whether a lady of this description was not open to gross fraud. "Nothing would be more easy," we remarked, "than for imposters to play off their tricks upon a philanthropist of the kind. A plausible tale and a winning tongue form the stock-in-trade of many a vagabond who preys upon the higher orders of our Christian ladies, and doubtless the wealthy Jewish ladies would be subjected to the same influence."

"Occasionally," said our informant, they may be but not to the extent you suppose. In the first place, our teachers tell us that for the right dispensation of charity it should be combined with common sense and caution, for, without the two last, charity is very apt to be demoralising. Without them, that which ought to relieve the sick and the needy frequently fosters idleness and fraud. From the very fact of our Jewish ladies visiting personally the cases they relieve, they in a very short time begin to distinguish the impostor from the really unfortunate, and they, if they find they have been imposed on, even in a trifling way, by any individual, never relieve them again. The recipients are aware of this, and are exceedingly cautious to keep strictly to the truth. Besides that, we take great care to enquire into the cases ourselves for them, for we have a visiting society of our own, and we are tolerably expert at detecting fraud. No, I am convinced there is very little imposition practised upon these ladies, far less than among yours, benevolent as they really are."

But although the reputation of the Jewish ladies for charitable works, not only among their co-religionists, but to the poor Christians who come immediately under their notice, has been felt since their first residence among us, an extraordinary and energetic movement has taken place among them of late years, which has greatly increased their usefulness. Formerly the benefit arising from their good works was principally felt in the immediate vicinity of their own dwellings, or among those with whom they were personally acquainted; now, on the contrary, the radius of their philanthropic endeavours is not only greatly enlarged, but they have adopted a system of co-operation in their ministrations which has increased in a remarkable manner the benefits which would have been felt had they worked single-handed. They have now formed themselves into associations of different descriptions, and they work with all the exact machinery for which the better class of English benevolent enterprise is so justly renowned. Nor are their ministrations now confined to the giving of alms, but subjects frequently encroaching on abstruse questions of social economy are taken up by them and worked with immense advantage to the poor or thriftless of their community. A strong aversion used frequently to be entertained by the poor Jewesses against any handicraft labour; this is now modified to a very considerable extent, and they industriously work at cap-making, tailoring, and other similar occupations. Unfortunately the sewing machine threatens to drive them from their new vocation, but before the time arrives, let us hope some other means for them to obtain a livelihood by their exertions will be opened to them, the more so as, when they can be induced to work, they labour with remarkable industry.

Again, another point is likely to be obtained by the visiting system of the Jewish ladies, that of encouraging young Jewish girls to enter domestic service. Those who are acquainted with the extreme squalor and poverty of the dwellings of the poorer Jews, especially in the eastern end of the metropolis, would at first sight think this no very difficult task, but such an opinion would be utterly erroneous. It is, on the contrary, one of extreme difficulty. As we have stated, one of the most beautiful traits in the character of all classes of the Jewish community is great family affection, and the difficulty of getting the poor Jewish mother to part with her child, or the daughter to quit her parent, unless for a husband, is exceedingly great. It is principally by showing the girl the advantage that will accrue to her mother, not simply in relieving her of the expense of maintaining her but also that she will be able to contribute something from her wages, that it is possible to effect it. Even then, so strong is the love of home with them, and the attractions of the family circle, poor and uncomfortable as it is, they frequently leave as soon as their first quarter's wages are due. Still on the whole the success of the Jewish ladies in persuading them to enter domestic service, and thereby gain some knowledge of the management of respectable houses is, on the whole, a decided success, and we have no doubt, as the working of industrial schools is better understood among them, the prejudice against domestic service will vanish.

Another great success which the visiting ladies have achieved is the superior cleanliness they have inculcated into the dwellings of the poor Jews. The low English Jews are not more dirty than the poor Christians, but it is impossible to imagine anything more filthy in their habits than many of the foreign Jews, especially the German and Polish. Again, it must be borne in mind that the number of foreign Jews in London is very great. We unfortunately have no statistics on the subject, but the proportion is excessive. This will be better understood when it is borne in mind that the Dutch and German Jewish communities, when they find their poor getting too numerous, have a habit of simply paying the expense of the poorest families by the steamboats to London, leaving them then to the well known charity of the English Jews for support. The reformation in cleanliness the ladies' Jewish visiting societies work in these poor creatures is very remarkable, and proves to a great extent of what value ladies' societies may be in municipal affairs if carried out with energy and discretion. Perhaps the better means of giving the reader an idea of the working of these societies would be to place before him the description of two or three of the most prominent, premising that those we mention are by no means the only societies of the kind worthy of all praise and notoriety, but simply that space will not allow us to go more deeply into the subject.

The first we notice is "The Jewish Ladies' West-end Charity." Although this is by no means the largest, it is remarkable from the fact that the associates are all of a class in social position unlikely, unless from pure charitable feeling, to come into direct communication with the poor. This, like most other Jewish charitable societies, works with an unpaid staff of officials. The treasurer is a Mrs. Lionel Lucas, an amiable, benevolent lady of fortune; the honorary secretary, the Countess d'Avigdor, well known both for her energetic philanthropy and high literary attainments. One principal object of the society is to make the rich personally acquainted with the poor, and well do they carry out their self-imposed obligation. They visit in their dwellings and assist the sick, both by providing them with medical advice and furnishing them with medical comforts. They educate from their private purses many children, and clothe more. They make loans of money without interest to the poor,—an admirable feature in the administration of charity among the Jews; and by way of inculcating honesty, while giving ample time, insist on their repayment. On this system of loans we shall dwell presently more at large. They engage women to visit for them the dwellings of the poor, that they may have a knowledge of the class they are about to relieve. They pay for the education of young girls at training schools for cookery, and frequently pay the apprentice fee for boys to learn a trade. They have also a paid Biblewoman to read to the sick and to those who are unable; and, in fact, act the parts of good Samaritans in the fullest sense of the word.

On the next, "The Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Loan Society," we will dwell more at length, the more so as it appears to combine in a singular and somewhat quaint manner the principles of the purest philanthropy with the shrewdest business qualifications. It is a remarkable specimen of how admirably caution, benevolence, and business organisation may work hand in hand together. In the Protestant community, although we have something like it, the Jewish charity leaves us far behind it in utility and perfection of organisation; and in the Roman Catholics, admirable as many of their charities undoubtedly are, we are not acquainted with one whose utility in a social point of view can equal it.

At first sight, the law and regulations of "The Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Loan Society" seem uncompromising and uninteresting enough. The rules are not only drawn out in a most business-like manner, but have positively been submitted to the censorship of Mr. Tidd Pratt, the registrar of benefit societies, and duly enrolled according to Act of Parliament.

The little pamphlet containing the laws and regulations of this Loan Society has as little to recommend it in external appearance as possible, but the feeling of indifference vanishes on reading the preamble on the first page. It is simply as follows:

"The object of this society is to assist the deserving Jewish poor with grants of loans of money without interest or other charges; so that, by facilitating their means of gaining a livelihood, it is hoped to counteract the demoralising effects of pauperism, and by visiting them periodically at their dwellings to promote habits of industry, providence, and self-reliance among them."

With all our experience in the working of public charities—and we have given considerable attention to the subject—we remember none based on more sound common-sense principles. We are perfectly ready to admit that at first sight the idea of administering charity by means of loans appears a dangerous investment of money,—that with the poor a loan too frequently, in their idea, differs only from a gift in not requiring gratitude in return for the obligation; and from the experience of more than one similar society established among us, the idea would not be altogether without some reason to base itself upon. But we find, on going into the matter, it is simply want of tact in the working and organisation of similar societies which causes their failure, and that the losses in this, under the management of our Jewish sisters, do not amount annually to three per cent on their loan capital. How this is accomplished and on the purest philanthropic principle, the following short digest of the rules of their society will show.

After nominating their president, treasurer, and hon. secretary, they elect a numerous committee, whose duties, beyond attending at the usual meetings to transact the society's affairs, are to visit and relieve the poor.

The 13th rule orders that the ladies forming the committee shall visit the poor periodically, as may be hereafter arranged, in the several districts in which they are located, in order to ascertain their habits and wants; to impress upon their minds the necessity of self dependence, cleanliness, economy, and a strict regard to moral and religious duties; to offer advice or remonstrance where such may be found needful, and especially to induce them *to send their children regularly to school.*

We beg especially to call the reader's attention to the terminating sentence of this rule, as it is in accordance with a similar effort made by every Jewish charitable society we have inspected. It is impossible for any community to show more intense anxiety than the modern London Jews exhibit on the subject of educating their children. Anxious as they are for their temporal welfare, it sinks into comparative insignificance when contrasted with their moral. And to the great credit of Jewesses, their solicitude appears fully on a par with that of the men. Occasionally women are more indulgent to the wish of a child to absent itself from school than are men, and Jewesses are notorious for their indulgence of children; but on this subject they show great determination, and, as a rule, they are generally inflexible. What the expense of the public education of their children must be to the Jewish community it would be difficult to estimate, but it must be enormous. There is not a child in the whole London Jewish population, if its parents are too poor to educate it, who may not receive gratuitously a good education.

Rule 14th.—"The more effectually to promote the object of this society, it is advisable that the poor be visited as frequently as possible, and at any time of the day or week, *unexpectedly*."

We merely quote this rule as containing a piece of Jewish shrewdness, and determination not to be imposed upon, which to us appears exceedingly characteristic.

Rule 15th.—"Two ladies shall be nominated in rotation, and summoned accordingly, to visit the poor for the period of one month, during which time it is expected that not less that four visits shall be made."

The wording of this rule appears somewhat obscure, but we may mention that the word visit does not simply mean calling at one house, but a round of visits on one day. We should here also state that the visiting committee is composed of ladies of position and standing in society, and their visitations are not confined solely to their own neighbourhoods. How arduous this task must be, unless the visitor be supported by her charitable feelings, few can understand, and only those who have visited the low Jews in their dwellings and noticed their intense squalor and poverty.

The rules then go on to describe the manner in which visiting the poor shall be conducted. The principal subjects for remark are, that the visitors shall at no time consist of two unmarried ladies; the manner in which applicants shall apply through the visitors for loans of money; also that they especially persuade the industrious poor to save a portion of their earnings and deposit them in the savings' bank, or in the hands of the committee; that two ladies be elected to superintend such deposits, and that no visitor be permitted to depute any friend to visit for her; and lastly, that a book be kept in which all visits shall be registered, and the relief or loan granted be entered; and these are regularly posted by the honorary secretary, and form another security against imposition, by giving every visitor the power of inquiring into the previous character of an applicant.

But it must not be imagined that the admirable ministrations of these ladies are confined to making loans without interest, and offering good advice. They go far indeed beyond these. They attend and assist the sick; they watch over the welfare and education of children. They find them frequently in both food and clothing, provide situations and employment for those capable of accepting them, and are most liberal in charitable gifts, both in necessaries and money. But an admirable feature in their charitable organisation remains to be told—the assistance they give to poor Jewish emigrants. From the number of Jews who leave this country for the United States and Australia, this call on the charity of the wealthy of their community is exceedingly onerous. It is, however, liberally and willingly responded to. We would call this particular feature in Jewish philanthropy prominently before the notice of our Christian brethren for a charity of the kind is much needed among us. True, the Press has, on several occasions, with the energy it generally shows in assisting in the promulgation of good works, brought the question prominently before the public. Equally true is it, more than one society has been formed for the purpose of assisting poor emigrants with outfits, but all have either failed quickly, or have dwindled away. Even the one in Portugal-street, founded by Miss Rye and Miss Lewin, about as admirable in its organisation and general utility as can well be imagined, seems likely to follow the fate of prior similar undertakings, and die a natural death from sheer want of vital stamina. And yet there is hardly, in the whole range of charitable enterprise, one more useful or more humane. Imagine, in the six weeks' voyage of a sailing ship to New York, or the three months' voyage to Australia, what must be the privations of a poor mother with a family of young children, with scarcely more clothes than they have on them at the moment of embarkation. And this among Christians, especially in the American voyage, is no uncommon occurrence. Thanks to the benevolence of the Jews, this rarely occurs with emigrants of their community. They are generally provided with a decent stock of clothes, at least enough for the voyage. We lately met with a singular case in point.

A poor Polish Jew had been sent over to this country with his young wife and two children, almost infants. He could not speak a word of English, nor did he know a soul on his arrival. He was also utterly destitute. He had been persuaded, by those who wanted to be relieved of the *incubus* of assisting him themselves, to come to England as a sort of El Dorado, where he would immediately find work at fabulous wages. Of course he found himself disappointed, and, instead of being able to support himself by his industry, he again became an object of charity. Hearing occupation was more easy to be obtained in New York than in England, a subscription was raised for him, and he left England, his wife and children remaining behind, trusting to the benevolence of their nation for support. The husband succeeded in obtaining work, and, as soon as he had really sufficient for the passage of his wife and family to America, he forwarded the money to London; but, unfortunately, the poor fellow had not calculated on the difference in the exchange of money, and his wife found it was barely sufficient to pay her steerage passage in a sailing-ship, having then to find her own food. To add to her misery, she was expecting her confinement; indeed, in the natural course, it would take place before the ship arrived in New York. All the wardrobe she and her children possessed they stood upright in, and those were in rags. The writer, who accidentally heard of the circumstance, called three days afterwards with a small contribution from some benevolent persons for her assistance; but he found that, obscure and unknown as the poor woman was, her case had gained her notoriety, and not only had she every comfort necessary for her particular situation, provided, but an outfit for her children as well.

The subscribers to the Jewish Ladies' Loan Society are very numerous, but two of their members may be mentioned in terms of the highest praise, not because their philanthropy is more prominent than that of their sisters in the good work, but from the greater amount of onerous duty which appears to be thrown upon them, and which certainly they work with admirable precision and effect: we allude to Mrs. Grace Josephs, the president, and Mrs. Sarah Harris, the honorary secretary.

On no objects of charity is the benevolence of the Jewish community better shown or more liberally exercised than towards poor lying-in women. It is with much regret we admit, that in this respect their charity, generally, greatly exceeds that of Christians, of course taking into consideration the comparative numbers of both religions. It is certainly true that we have several admirably conducted lying-in hospitals, but the number of beds they contain in proportion to our metropolitan population is lamentably few. We have also many maternity societies for assisting poor married women at their own houses, all excellent in their way, yet still, in point of liberality, they are far inferior to Jewish charitable societies formed for the same object. Again, to the immense honour of the Jewish community, we believe it would be impossible to find a respectable poor Jewess who had been obliged, from her poverty, to apply for shelter in a workhouse in the hour of her trouble. The just credit for this humanity on their part can only be accorded by those who are acquainted with the locality inhabited by the poor Jews, and have marked their intense poverty and dense population. Nor is this sympathy for lying-in women solely felt by their own sex: the liberality of the Jews themselves is equally great. Beyond that, even with the poorest Jews, they show to their women on occasions of the kind a sort of courtesy and respect which, if exhibited by well-dressed gentlemen, would almost be termed chivalrous. In the neighbourhood of Bishopsgate-street is a Jewish charity managed solely by men. Here they allow five shillings a week for a month to poor married women in their confinement. They pay the services of the midwife, or experienced medical men if the cases are difficult, and find wine, food, clothing, and medical comforts, which, though far from being luxuries, are still most liberal, when compared with the scant assistance poor married respectable women occasionally receive among us, especially under our Poor Law. Compare this with the treatment the Jews show their women, and we would ask if we have any right to be proud of the comparison.

But to return to the subject-matter of our paper, The Jewish Ladies' Charitable Associations. The next and last we shall mention is that of the "Ladies' Benevolent Institution for the purpose of clothing and otherwise relieving poor Jewish lying-in women at their own houses." The treasurer of the society is the Baroness de Rothschild; and Mrs. Lionel Lucas, whose name was quoted in the first charity we mentioned, is one of the principal officials. The committee is composed of six ladies, each of whose names is a guarantee for the philanthropic nature of the institution. The rules are few and simple, yet perfectly adapted to the nature of their work. To one we wish particularly to call the attention of our readers, as it casts, indirectly, a severe, though just, stigma on many of our Christian charities.

"The distribution of benefits is regulated by the receipts of the society;" and this admirable rule seems to have been carried out by them since the first institution of the society took place, some years since, at the house of the Baroness de Rothschild. If we turn to our Christian charitable institutions, how often shall we find this most excellent rule completely set at naught; nay, more, it would take us but little trouble to name certain charities among us which unblushingly adopt as a principle, that for a charity to be in debt gives it a further claim on the public for relief; and, in consequence, a degree of recklessness in expenditure is frequently carried on, little, in our opinion, to the credit of the institutions practising it.

Again, in point, of liberality, this institution far exceeds many of our own, liberal as they may be. In this there is not the loan of a box of baby-linen; all they bestow is a gift, and a liberal one too, considering the vast number of claims they have on their charity. When first the institution was formed in the drawing room of the late Baroness de Rothschild, a few, we believe eight, poor women were all that were relieved the first year; now they amount to many hundreds, and their number is steadily increasing. However, notwithstanding the very salutary clause we have quoted against exceeding their income, it goes on steadily increasing; nor does there appear to be one element in either their organisation or benevolence which threatens that their funds will be unequal to the demands made upon them. Their mode of administering relief is as follows:—Any poor married woman, within three months of her expected confinement, has but to apply to the society's agent, with a ticket signed by a subscriber, and a certificate of marriage signed by the secretary of the synagogue at which she was married, which is immediately forwarded to the committee, and an order on their medical officer is returned, accompanied by what is termed by them "a benefit." This benefit entitles them to receive as a gift a complete set of clothes necessary for the mother; a pair of sheets with, in winter, the addition of a blanket; two sets of clothing for the child, one pound of soap, and five shillings a week till the mother is able to leave her room.

On taking leave of the subject of Jewish Ladies' Charitable Societies, it must not be imagined that those we have mentioned comprise the whole. On the contrary, they exist in all parts of the metropolis; smaller indeed, and less wealthy, but probably as much so if the means of the donors are taken into consideration. The slight sketch we have given will, we trust, assist in raising the respect of our readers for the charitable efforts of our Jewish sisters; and while we deplore, and sincerely too, their obstinacy in neglecting and refusing the Divine truths of Christianity which are spread before them, we must still look upon them with pride and affection as our countrywomen.—*From Christian Work.*

REVIEWS OF BOOKS, &c.

Notes on Rifle Shooting. By Captain HEATON. London: Longmans.

CAPTAIN Heaton holds so distinguished a position amongst riflemen, that what he says on the subject of rifle shooting is sure to command attention. The little volume before us shows that he has not attained the first place, at least amongst small-bore men, without the usual process by which success in any pursuit is secured. Diligence, observation, and good sense are qualifications more necessary than even the personal attributes of sheer strength and keen eyesight. The elements are so various and so conflicting, the differences between one hour's—nay, even one five minutes'—shooting and the next are so difficult to explain, that it needs great powers of analysis and a clear, solid judgment to detect the true from the false, and, in considering the causes of success or failure, to attribute to each its proper weight in the scales. The work before us, short as it is—a great merit, by the way—shows that Captain Heaton has thought out almost every problem that puzzles the rifle marksman, while his great practical experience has enabled him to solve it in a manner that will, we think, be found satisfactory by those who follow the lessons he teaches. The work is distinguished by a simple style that will enhance its value considerably with those who are in the field. The following is the table of contents:—Qualifications Requisite to Make a Good Shot—Position—Dress, Training, &c.—Description of Various Rifles—Sights, Aiming, &c.—Ammunition, Loading, &c.—Method of Cleaning Rifles—Wind and Allowances—Light, Atmosphere, &c.—Keeping Notes—Points to be Remembered when Shooting—Description and Peculiarities of the Principal Rifle Ranges in Great Britain. These subjects are treated with sound judgment and good sense; indeed, these are the characteristics of the work, and we think the author has been most successful in the portion of the work he has devoted to the difficult matters of atmosphere, light, and shade. That the book will be extensively read by riflemen, as well Enfield as small bore men, we feel confident, for rifle shooting is a matter of the greatest interest at the present time; and we cannot say that we have as yet met with any work that shows so complete a mastery of the subject. The following extract will show the staple of the book:—

"The phenomena of *mirage*, or unusual refraction in the elevation of coasts, ships, and mountains above their usual level when seen in the distant horizon, have been long known and described under the name of looming. The name of mirage has been applied by the French to the same class of phenomena, and the appellation of Fata Morgana has been given by the Italians to the singular appearances of the same kind which have been repeatedly seen in the Straits of Messina. The phenomena of the mirage are most frequently seen in the case of ships when they are just beginning to appear above the horizon. Mr. Huddart, Dr. Vince, and Captain Scoresby, have described various appearances of this kind. In the sandy plains of Egypt the mirage is seen to advantage. These plains are often interrupted by small eminences, upon which the inhabitants have built their villages, in order to escape the inundations of the Nile. In the morning and evening objects are seen in their natural form and position, but when the surface of the sandy ground is heated by the sun, the land seems terminated at a particular distance by a general inundation; the villages which are beyond it appear like so many islands in a great lake, and between each village an inverted image of it is seen. That the phenomena of the mirage are produced by variations in the refractive power of the atmosphere, may be proved by actual experiment. If the variation of the refractive power of the air takes place in a horizontal line perpendicular to the line of vision—that is, from right to left—then we may have a *lateral mirage*—that is, the mirage of a target may be seen on the right or the left of the real object, or on both if the variation of refractive power is the same on each side of the line of vision. If there should happen at the same time both a vertical and a lateral variation of refractive power in the air, and if the variation should be such as to expand or elongate the object in both directions, the object would be magnified as if seen through a telescope, and might be seen and recognised at a distance at which it would not otherwise have been visible. If the refractive power, on the contrary, varied so as to contract the object in both directions, the image would be diminished as if seen through a concave lens.

"Excessive *heat* has its effects on the aim in rifle-shooting. On a hot burning day, when the whole atmosphere appears to dance, *less* elevation is required, as your aim is directed at an imaginary target, raised above the real one, in consequence of the great amount of refraction. This effect has been exhibited in a marked manner by Dr. Wollaston, by looking along the side of a red-hot poker at some printed letters ten or twelve feet distant; at a distance of three-eighths of an inch from the line of the poker an inverted image was seen. I feel a certain amount of diffidence in making any positive assertions as to the effect of various lights on the aim, but I have arrived at the following conclusions from experience, and believe them to be correct. The reasons for the required alterations in the aim may, I think, be accounted for in my remarks on refraction and mirage. From a series of experiments, I have been led to believe that, if shooting on a dull day, and the sun suddenly appears and lights up your sights, still leaving the target dull, *more elevation* will be required: that is to say, if you continue to shoot with the same elevation as you had before the sun appeared, your shot will fall *low*. My views on this point were strengthened last year at Wimbledon. I was watching a squad of first-rate men shooting in the first stage Queen's Prize, at 600 yards. The day was rather dull, but the sun appeared every few minutes, and as sure as he made his appearance so sure did the whole squad ricochet. If shooting under similar circumstances, and the sun appears and lights up the *target*, you will require *less* elevation. This was strongly exemplified at the Swiss target at Wimbledon.

"If shooting on a clear, bright day, with the sun shining *on the target*, you will require *more* elevation when he is hidden behind a cloud; and *less* elevation will be required when the sun is hidden if you were previously shooting with his rays shining on your *sights*.

"I think the following rules will be found to apply to shooting at 500 yards, and allowances for other ranges may be taken from this:—

"When shooting on a dull day, and the sun appears and lights up the *target*, aim two feet *lower*: if it appears in front, and lights up the *sights*, and *not* the target, aim two feet *higher*.

"When shooting on a bright day, with the sun in front, if he disappears, aim two feet *lower*. If the sun be at your back, or on one side, so as to light up the *target*, and he disappears, aim two feet *higher*.

"The following experiments, made by Mr. Brazil, tend to substantiate my remarks. Mr. Brazil, feeling convinced that refraction had much influence on rifle-shooting, fixed a rifle-barrel and sights firmly in a rest against the side of his house, and left it there for some months, carefully making observations almost every day. The target on which the experiments were made was placed 450 yards from the rest, and faced SSE., so that the sun set almost behind the target. The sights were aligned just under the bull's eye on an average day, clear, but no sun, and as changes in the light and atmosphere took place, the target appeared unmistakably to have moved.

"On a damp, gloomy day, the target always appeared *low*.

"Sun setting behind the target, the target appeared *low*.

"On a clear, bright day, the target appeared *high*.

"A gleam of sunshine on the target, *not* on the firer, the target appeared *high*.

"When the sun went behind a cloud, the target would distinctly *drop*. The greatest difference observed between highest and lowest appearance was *five feet*."—*Volunteer Gazette.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 30.

Hunter (s.), 200 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Ulladulla and Clyde River. Passengers—Mrs King, Mrs. Shaw, Master Kendall, Messrs. Johnston, M'Dermott, and 12 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

AUGUST 31.

Nineveh, ship, 1174 tons, Captain Donald, from the Downs 3rd June. Passengers—Mr. Burns and family, the Misses Bell (3), Mr. and Miss Richardson, Rev. Mr. Scott, Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Martin and child, Messrs. Dean, Digby, Patton, and Halstead. J. L. Montefiore, agent.

Lady Lyttelton, barque, 178 tons, Captain Haywood, from Melbourne 27th ultimo. Passenger—Mr Holmes. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 31.

City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne.
Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane.
Eagle (s.), for Maryborough.
James Paterson (s.), for Rockhampton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Lockett, for Shanghai; Alexander Baring, for Moulmein; Sandringham, for Calcutta; Pilot, for Newcastle; Lady Bowen (s.), for Brisbane; Alford (s.), for London; Gratia, for Hobart Town.

CLEARANCES.—AUGUST 31.

City of Melbourne (s.), 1000 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Taylor, Messrs E. B. Wolfe, John M'Roberts, Mears, J. E. Bonney, Bright, Smith, G. A. Bergin, G. Renten, W. Wadsworth, Bradley, and 18 in the steerage.

James Paterson (s.), 200 tons, Captain J. D. Harley, for Rockhampton and Port Denison. Passengers—Miss Martin, Mrs. Hogan, Mrs. Clark, Messrs. M'Clellan, G. Brown, Webster, and 9 in the steerage.

Telegraph (s.), 600 tons, Captain Audley Coote, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Mrs. H. Porter, Mrs. Leckie, Mr. and Mrs. Barwell, Mr. and Mrs. Larcomb, Mrs. Pepper, Miss Reeve, Mrs. Aird, Mrs. Bell, Miss Sheehan, Miss Mansell, Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. J. Swan, Captain J. Molison and son, Messrs. S. Provis, C. Reeve, J. P. Sherwin, A. Cubitt, R. Wilson, Severne, E. Greville, T. French, W. Steele, B. A. D. Oliver, G. Williams, P. T. Robertson, T. W. Biddulph, J. L. Reid, Hoskins, J. Purchase, Ponsford, Sheehan, Mansell, T. Frost, S. Owen, J. Aitcheson, Challice, W. S. Hamilton, and 58 in the steerage.

Eagle (s.), 300 tons, Captain Henry Page, for Maryborough. Passengers—Mrs. Younghusband and child, and 1 in the steerage.

Alford (s.), 778 tons, Captain Chatfield, for London.

Gratia, brig, 175 tons, Captain Trenear, for Hobart Town, via Newcastle, with part of original cargo. Passenger—Mr. J. Ledsam.

COASTERS INWARDS.—AUGUST 31.

Fox, General Wool, Lurline, Kangaroo (s.), Dart, from Newcastle, with 937 tons coal; Star of the Evening (s.), from Wollongong, with 250 tons coal; Margaret and Mary, Harriet, from Richmond River, with 120 casks tallow, 60,000 feet cedar, 4 casks tongues, 1 cask oil, 1000 hides, 3000 horns; Numba, from Broulee, with 35 tons potatoes, 30 bags oats, 4 hides; Gimbola, from Shoalhaven, with 139 bags potatoes, 418 bags maize, 13 boxes eggs, 4 packages bacon, 11 kegs butter, 7 coops poultry, 32 coops pigeons; Warlock, from Richmond River, with 13,000 feet cedar, 2 casks tallow, 1 cask oil, 64 hides; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 372 bags maize, 73 bags oats, 22 bags bran, 203 hides, 22 cases onions, 8 casks tallow, 6 bundles skins, 3 bundles bacon, 4 cases fish, 3 cases eggs, 1 coop poultry.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—AUGUST 31.

Maria, Freak, Fortune, Raven, Petrel, for Newcastle; Thane (s.), for Manning River; Telegraph, Ino, for Port Stephens; Maid of Australia, for the Hawkesbury; Connaught Ranger, for Lake Macquarie; Star of the Evening (s.), for Wollongong.

IMPORTS.—AUGUST 31.

Nineveh, from London: 9 packages, E. T. Penfold; 100 bars iron, 22 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1190 bars iron, 117 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 46 packages, Lane and Co.; 18 packages, Callaghan and Sons; 1 bin malt, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 9 packages, W. Willington; 100 packages, Cohen and Co.; 18 packages, J. Sands; 1 package, J. Smith; 7 packages, R. Gray; 3 packages, E. Coates; 197 packages, F. Macnab and Co.; 5 packages, J. W. Parr; 79 casks, 8 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 3 packages, A. Dough; 40 packages, W. S. Friend; 12 packages, J. B. Tickle; 9 packages, H. Grenville; 1 package, J. Fairfax and Sons; 1 package, Johnson and Co.; 3 packages, W. H. Eldred; 3 packages, Mrs. A. Reading; 1 package, Hobson and Whiting; 54 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 40 sheets lead, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 1 package, Cochrane and Co.; 1 package, W. Pitt; 60 packages, E. Vickery; 15 packages, Franck, Brothers; 1 package, Worms and Co.; 200 casks cement, R. Wynne; 15 packages, J. B. Tickle; 1 package, C. and J. Abrahams; 2 packages, Alcock; 80 packages, J. Moores; 16 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 5 packages, C. Moore and Co.; 1 package, F. Perks; 40 bundles, 23 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 3 packages, J. H. Fludder; 1 package, Goodman; 5 packages, Scott, Williams, and Co.; 16 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 2134 bars, 193 bundles, 220 cases, 16 rams, 75 packages, E. P. Capper; 2 packages, Hagen; 1 package, C. Bacon; 1 package, P. M'Glennie; 2 packages, J. Vickery; 6 packages, R. Peek; 3 packages, Dean of Sydney; 3 packages, L. and E. Hordern; 1 package, W. Gritton; 1 package, L. Grappley; 9 packages, L. Sharwood and Co.; 300 casks cement, W. W. Buckland; 6 packages, H. Schilsky; 252 packages, J. Hughes; 100 packages W. Patten; 1 package, Crossman; 3 packages, J. F. Hale; 1 package, W. Harbottle; 3 packages, W. R. Piddington; 50 packages, J. and E. Row; 5 packages, H. C. Brooks; 7 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 72 axle arms, 14 packages, E. Williams; 1 package, J. Whitton; 1 package, J. Barnett; 10 packages, F. Giles and Co.; 10 packages, M. Spence; 1 package, Reading and Co.; 1 package, N. Blair; 240 arm moulds, 32 anchors, 99 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 2 packages, C. Hicks; 400 packages, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 5 packages, J. and E. Row; 77 packages, Saddington and Sons; 80 packages, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 25 packages, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 80 packages, Dawson, Eagar, and Co.; 22 packages, Keep and Parsons; 1 package, Sherriff and Co.; 1 package, W. Woods; 65 packages, W. and S. Gardner; 422 packages, J. T. Armitage; 2 packages, J. Rope; 39 packages, Colegate, Adnam, and Co.; 6 packages, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 9 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 2 packages, A. A. Marshall; 24 packages, Farmer and Painter; 10 packages, H. Burt; 81 packages, Newton, Brother, and Co.; 4 packages, N. Napier; 3 packages, R. Binnie; 174 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 3 packages, Wallack, Brothers; 1 package, E. Barry; 4 packages, Hardy, Brothers; 2 packages, G. Griffiths; 503 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 2374 bars iron, 38 plates, 90 half-tierces, 600 bags salt, 60 rolls lead, 3550 packages, Order.

Lady Lyttelton, from Melbourne: 7 cases iron, 3206 pipes, 305 flagstones, 25 packages zinc, 10 casks oil, 2525 tiles, Order.

EXPORTS.—AUGUST 31.

Alford (s.) for London: 74 casks cocoanut oil, Franck, Brothers, and Gans; 109 casks tallow, 65 hides, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 244 casks tallow, 1500 hides, 2700 horns, 5½ tons bones, 4 tons hoofs, 179 bales wool, 50 bales cinnamon, 123 bales hide cuttings, 7 quarter-casks whisky, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 66 casks tallow, 621 hides, 46½ bales wool, E. Raff and Co.; 810 hides, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 3½ tons rope, F. Korff; 303 bags gum, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 1 box, R. W. L. Grieve; 3 cases, S. Rabone; 3 packages, Meyerfeld and Co.; 74 bales wool, 4 bales skins, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 75 bales wool, T. S. Mort and Co.; 40 bales wool, R. Towns and Co.; 81 bales wool, Armitage and Co.; 114 bales wool, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 4 packages, Payten and Day; 1 package, Farrot, Brothers; 5 bales bagging, J. Ebsworth; 36 bales wool, J. J. Peacock; 2 bales wool, Hodgson and Watts. Recapitulation: 643½ bales wool, 74 casks oil, 419 casks tallow, 2096 hides, 2700 horns, 5½ tons bones, 4 tons hoofs, 3½ tons hoofs, 303 bags gum, 4 bales skins, 1 gun, 5 bales bagging, 123 bales hide cuttings, 7 quarter-casks whisky, 11 packages sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Lockett, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR PORT COOPER.—By the Wild Wave, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR LONDON.—By the Alford (s.), this day, at noon.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Lady Bowen (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, August 31: Coya, ship, 515 tons, Captain Paige, for London.

The brig Ensign, from Adelaide, bound north, also, a schooner, passed the port yesterday.

The Lady Lyttelton has made a good run of four days from Melbourne. She was compelled to bear up for the Quarantine station, owing to the heavy southerly gale, and parted one of her anchors in bringing up.

The Hunter (s.) brings up 80 bags oats, 60 bags potatoes, 12 bags maize, 50 hides, 60 kegs butter, and sundries.

THE NINEVEH.—This fine clipper, now on her first voyage, arrived yesterday from London, having made the passage from the Lizard in eighty-two days. She left the Downs on the 3rd June, and cleared the Channel on the 9th. Light variable winds were experienced to Madeira. The N.E. and S.E. trades being mostly very light, the latter were lost in latitude 20° S.; the same kind of weather continued to the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope, which was passed on the 28th July. Since then she has had a succession of heavy gales from S. round to N.E. and E., with only three days fair wind since losing the S.E. trades. She ran down her longitude in latitude 44° and 43°, and passed Cape Otway at 5 a.m. on the 28th ultimo; was off Gabo Island at 6 a.m. on the 30th, and the Dromedary at noon, with the wind light from W.N.W., arriving in harbour at 1 p.m. yesterday. The Nineveh is a sister ship to the Kosciusco, and has been fitted with all the recent improvements, including a steam winch for the discharge of cargo, and not only from her appearance, but the fine passage she has made under such great disadvantages, must be remarkably fast. She has on board some valuable rams, which have arrived in splendid order. No vessels connected with the colonies have been spoken. Owing to the southerly gale, the Nineveh, on her arrival, was compelled to bring up below the Sow and Pigs, and immediately to windward of Middle Head. The Breadalbane steamer being engaged, a message was forwarded to Sydney by telegraph, to have the I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hunter sent down, which was done, and she took the Nineveh in tow about 7 p.m. The Breadalbane called alongside on her return trip from Manly Beach, and brought the passengers ashore.

The Malcolm schooner, from Newcastle, to Hobart Town, put into port yesterday.

The Gipsy, from Twofold Bay 29th, reports the barque Nautilus, and Tomatin, brig, windbound; Alma left on the 28th; Ellen, schooner, arrived during Sunday night. The Gipsy brings as cargo 8 tons bark, 39 tons potatoes, 12 hides, 173 sides bacon, 92 bags maize, 63 bags potatoes, 12 cheese, 18 hams.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

August 30.—Adeline Burke, barque, Blake, for Melbourne, with 380 tons coal.
August 30.—Malcolm, schooner, Henderson, for Hobart Town, with 280 tons coal.
August 30.—Fanny Fisher, barque, Pickerby, for Lyttelton, with 300 tons coal.
August 30.—New Great Britain, ship, Ogilvie, for Melbourne, with 660 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 30.—Vibilia, Woniora (s.), Raven.
August 31.—Atlantic, Mountain Maid, West Hartley (No. 2), all from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—AUGUST 31.

2 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
59 oars, W. B. Hill
29 tuns oil, 29 packages beche-de-mer, 140 lbs. shell, 15 packages curiosities, N. Caston
4000 fints, 20 lbs. shell, J. Welch
260 ozs. gold, Union Bank
64 cases apples, 2 cases jam, J. Ledsam
3 bales cotton, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
40 hides, Mort and Co.
50 cases cigars, 800 packages coffee, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
10 tons gum, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
40 tuns oil, Captain Kendall,
1 cask copper, J. Wilkinson,
14 bales wool, Richardson and Wrench
3 bags cotton, Beilby and Scott.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33·51·41· Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock, Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 30.—Lightning, from Liverpool; Black Swan (s.), from Launceston.

August 31.—Barwon (s.), from Sydney; Ant, from Port Albert.

DEPARTURES.

August 30.—Edina, for Portland.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

AUGUST 31 9 a.m.

Brisbane ... S.W. Clear. Bar. 29 905. Ther. 62 3.
Grafton ... N. Fine.
Tenterfield ... N. F. Cloudy.
Armidale ... N.W. Cloudy, like rain.
Tamworth ... S.E. Dull and cloudy.
Murrurundi ... N.W. Fine.
Newcastle ... W. Fine and clear. Bar. 30 040. Ther. 55·6.
Sydney ... W.S.W. Fine. Bar. 29 967. Ther. 53 5.
South Head ... S. Fine.
Mudgee ... N.W. Cloudy.
Bathurst ... S.W. Fine. Bar. 27 984. Ther. 46·
Forbes ... S.W. Showery.
Young ... N.W. Cloudy.
Wollongong ... S.W., strong Fine. Sea, calm.
Kiama ... S.W., strong Fine. Sea, calm.
Goulburn ... W., very light. Fine and clear. Bar. 27·938
Braidwood ... S.W., strong. Fine and cold. [Ther. 49
Queanbeyan ... S. Fine and clear.
Yass ... N.W. Fine and clear.
Gundagai ... W. Fine.
Wagga Wagga S.W. Cloudy.
Albury ... S.W. Fine, cold. Bar. 29 733. Ther. 52·2.
Kiandra ... S.W. Snowing.
Queenscliff ... S. Cloudy. Bar. 30·37. Ther. 58.
Cape Schanck... S. Overcast. Bar. 30·05. Ther. 50·
Cape Otway ... S. by W. Cloudy, misty. Bar. 30 155. Ther. 50·
Portland Bay.. S. Squally, dull. Bar 30 510. Ther. 54·
Guichen Bay... S., fresh. Very cloudy. Bar. 30 505. Ther. 51.
Adelaide ... S., moderate. Dull morning. Bar. 30·406, Ther 53.
Melbourne ... S.S.W. Cloudy. Bar. 30·365. Ther. 51·8.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
August 31.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Fresh, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Strong, and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN AT 9 A.M. AUGUST 31ST 1864.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Amount of cloud.
Brisbane	29·905	62·3	62·2	52·0	...	...	...	S.W.	1	...
Armidale	26 780	47·3	44·2	40·5	...	...	...	S.W.	2	9
Newcastle	30·040	55·6	53·0	46·0	75·0	40·5	...	W.	2	8
Bathurst	27·984	45·6	39·0	37·0	54·0	32·0	00 30	S.W.	2	8
Goulburn	27 938	49·0	42·0	37·2	52·5	33·0	...	W. by S.	3	2
Albury	29 733	52·2	45·0	39.9	...	36·1	0·264	S.W.	3	2

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

August 31.—Brisbane, clear; Armidale, cloudy, like rain; Newcastle, fine and clear; Bathurst, fine; Goulburn, fine, cirrus, boisterous; Albury, fine, and clear.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER, 1864.

XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
New Moon	1	4	13	aftern.
First Quarter	9	8	55	aftern.
Full Moon	16	7	14	morn.
Last Quarter	23	4	59	morn.
Apogee	1	10	0	morn.
Perigee	15	6	0	aftern.
Apogee	28	5	0	aftern.

Days of Month.	Week.	Moon's Age.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
		D.	H.M.	H.M.
1	Th.	○	6 23	5 37
2	Fri.	0	6 22	5 38
3	Sat.	1	6 21	5 39
4	*Sun.*	2	6 20	5 40
5	M.	3	6 18	5 41
6	Tu.	4	6 17	5 42
7	W.	5	6 16	5 44
8	Th.	6	6 15	5 45
9	Fri.	7	6 14	5 46
10	Sat.	8	6 13	5 47
11	*Sun.*	9	6 12	5 48
12	M.	10	6 11	5 49
13	Tu.	11	6 10	5 50
14	W.	12	6 9	5 51
15	Th.	13	6 8	5 52
16	Fri.	●	6 7	5 53
17	Sat.	15	6 6	5 54
18	*Sun.*	16	6 5	5 55
19	M.	17	6 4	5 56
20	Tu.	18	6 3	5 57
21	W.	19	6 2	5 58
22	Th.	20	6 1	5 59
23	Fri.	21	6 0	6 0
24	Sat.	22	5 59	6 1
25	*Sun.*	23	5 58	6 2
26	M.	24	5 57	6 3
27	Tu.	25	5 56	6 4
28	W.	26	5 55	6 5
29	Th.	27	5 55	6 5
30	Fri.	28	5 54	6 6

MEMORANDA OF THE MONTH.

4th. FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
6th. Governor Hunter arrived, 1795.
11th. SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
18th. SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
23rd. Spring quarter commences.
25th. EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Equity Appeals, 19th to 22nd.
Third Term ends, 24th.
Sydney Gaol Delivery, 29th.

Courts of General Sessions held at—East Maitland, 5th; Campbelltown, 8th; Wollongong, 16th; Sydney, 19th; Singleton, 26th.

District Court Sittings held at—Sydney, 5th; Liverpool, 7th; Campbelltown, 9th; Camden, 10th; West Maitland, 12th; Picton, 12th; Sofala, 19th; Wollongong, 19th; Bathurst, 21st; Kiama, 21st; Nowra, 24th; Orange, 27th; Singleton, 27th.

THE GARDEN AND FIELD CALENDAR.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow turnips for full early crop. Brocoli should be sown so as to be ready for use in autumn; the choice kinds are the Scotch, Brussells red and green curled. Plant beans of all kinds, giving plenty of space to the Windsor broad and long pods; each of these are excellent bearers. Sow peas every month or six weeks, and draw mould to all such as require it; stick them when they attain six or eight inches height. Radish seed of the various kinds may be sown; as soon as they have their rough leaf, thin them out two or three inches each way. In the richest piece or square of ground sow cauliflower seed; plant out all such as remain in the seed beds, and earth up crops of former planting. Sow another crop of round-leaved spinach to succeed that sown last month; hoe and hand-weed the early crops, leaving the plants at about four or five inches distance. As early in the month as possible sow the main crop of onions in well manured ground, in beds four feet wide, leaving alleys between eighteen inches wide; sow the seed broadcast and tread in lightly; throw the mould from the alleys equally over the beds, and rake the surface even, drawing off all stones and rubbish; the white Spanish and globe kinds are the most profitable. Make plantations of asparagus in beds four feet wide, leaving alleys two feet in width, and allowing plants nine inches distance in the rows; make choice of two-year old plants. Sow asparagus seed in drills. Plant a crop of red Dutch cabbage in rows two feet apart and allow the plants the same distance in the rows. Sow a large bed of the large nasturtium, to come in for pickling. Potatoes may now be planted for the main crop; the Brown's River apple and black are best kinds for this planting; the sets should be large, and not have less than two eyes each. Sweet herbs should be planted out, in order to secure healthy and hardy kinds. Make plantations of vine cuttings.

Flower Garden.—Fill up vacancies in the flower borders with different kinds of herbaceous plants, &c. Keep the surface of the beds loose, so that the weeds will not propagate.

The Field.—Finish cutting green fodder this month Continue ploughing, digging, and trenching where required. Potatoes may be planted all this month, place in each drill some loose manure; plant upon newly ploughed land, after well harrowing—the deeper it is ploughed the better. Farmers should prepare their harvest yards; all loose manure should be stored in pits so that it may not dry up and lose in value. This is the proper month to plant cotton seed.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

September. 1864.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water Morn.	High Water After.
1	THURSDAY	6 23	5 37	7 50	8 18

MOON.—New, 1st September, 4h. 13m. p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

WE learn by way of Melbourne a piece of news which perhaps it would not have been unnatural to expect from nearer home—namely, that our Executive have declined to unite with Melbourne in certain measures against transportation, and that they have rejected the Victorian preliminaries for adjusting the Murray River difficulty. As we are not acquainted with the details of either of these propositions, until they are more fully disclosed we must assume that the Government has used a sound discretion.

One proposition was to stop the communication with Western Australia by steamers from the East, and thus insulate that colony. It cannot be pretended that the steamers are a vehicle of ordinary conveyance for such persons. A few convicts may have so escaped, but their number must have been very inconsiderable and of no great importance. If, however, the plan contemplated a species of penal coercion—if it was designed to awaken the attention of the British Parliament, and attest the deep injuries inflicted by the continuance of transportation, it would at first appearance naturally command much sympathy and support. But we cannot altogether overlook the fact that a scheme is on foot, under powerful auspices, to divert the course of steam-vessels not merely from Western Australia, but also from Sydney; and to make communication with England direct *via* the Cape of Good Hope. When we consider the commercial and social effect of this plan we certainly cannot be expected to acquiesce. The advantage of separating Western Australia from Victoria would be very decisive, but to us it would not be so desirable to lose a system of communication which includes this city and colony.

In reference to the taunts which sometimes reach us of indifference to the transportation movement, we have this one answer—that there is an earnest and general desire that the question should be finally settled, and that it should be resolved in the only form possible—namely, the total cessation of transportation from Great Britain. But public agitation is here surrounded with great difficulties. This colony is five times the age of Victoria. It was originally established for penal purposes. Generations have grown up upon the soil. Happily, in many instances the children of persons originally exiled are, by education and character, entitled to assume all the advantages of social life. It is not possible to move without finding such examples, and it must therefore occur to any person disposed to look dispassionately at the subject, that public discussion is impossible, excepting under the pressure of an excitement no remote grievance could produce. The Press may, indeed, do what cannot be done in public assemblies, without much inconvenience and mischief, and we have not neglected our duty in this respect.

It is not improbable, however, that in self-defence our Legislature may be compelled to adopt similar laws to those passed in the other colonies, and which have an inevitable tendency to throw off upon this community that proportion of convicts which would otherwise be diffused elsewhere.

Another matter, perhaps more serious in its immediate aspect, is the adjustment of Border Customs. We gather that all compromise is now at an end. There has been throughout an indisposition to approach the subject with equitable views, and a determination, perhaps, on one side, to overlook the geographical facts, and on the other to take advantage of an opportunity alike exasperating and unjust. The Government of this colony has resolved to enforce those duties to which our legal claim is indisputable. We shall soon see the beginning—what will be the end? The British Government, however, is greatly to blame. Two courses were open: To confer upon each of the colonies the rights of sovereign powers to deal with each other independently of British interference or sanction—a scheme of prodigious folly; or the course was, under Imperial law and administration, to prescribe certain forms by which unavoidable boundary disputes could be adjusted—to organise interests which are common as well as adjust those which are distinct. Unhappily this last plan was not adopted, but a loose Constitution given to each of the dependencies, creating for them all the conflicting interests of sovereign States, without any means of harmonising them. Surely the colonists of New South Wales and Victoria are not so besotted as to regard each other as adverse powers, or to desire an actual war—an evil not by any means impossible under our present Constitutions, where either Government may assume territorial authority, and upon its own construction enforce that authority by arms.

The time has arrived when these questions ought to be grasped, and the folly and irritation of adverse Customs' laws finally got rid of. This may require sacrifices on our side as well as accommodation on the other, but the advantages will be reciprocal, besides preventing the disastrous results of a state of chronic hostility. We hope that a proposal will emanate from one or other of the Governments, and be received with cordiality by the rest, to seek from the Imperial Parliament some organ for settling these disputes, whether they relate to boundaries, or communication, or Customs.

Those who are ignorant of the lessons of history may regard all these quarrels as mere trifles, giving some piquancy to our relations and offering fair opportunity for satire and fun. But it is only the ignorant who fail to perceive their inevitable tendency. Were the populations of the two colonies strong enough, they would doubtless do as patriots have always done—throw their sword into the balance to give a preponderance to their several pretensions. But the growth of colonies is rapid, and what may appear only ridiculous in 1864 may become a deadly reality in ten years' time. It is the practice of the fool to go on until his forehead comes in contact with the post; but the eyes of the wise man are in his head, and perform the functions for which they were intended. These angry collisions terminate at last in settled enmity. The popular mind embodies on each side, in some frightful bugbear, the hostile community—gives it an opprobrious name—ascribes to it all the imbecility of the understanding, and the vices of the heart, by which an object is rendered detestable. Having thus given personality to a prejudice, and freed its place of abode "on the other side of the water," a desire is created to fight it out. When this is done the step to actual warfare is long or short only in proportion to the strength of the disputants, and their nearness to each other.

IN connection with the development of municipal institutions the question of local loans has been much discussed. Should local governments be restricted to the expenditure of their annual income, or should they be allowed to borrow money for works which cannot be paid for out of the proceeds of the year's revenue? And if the privilege of borrowing is conceded, ought that privilege to be restricted, or exercised under the surveillance of the central Government? And ought the central Government to facilitate this borrowing by guaranteeing these loans, or should the various municipal authorities be left to the resources of their local credit? Circumstances that have occurred in connection with municipal loans have given a special interest to these questions, and the prospect of an enlargement of our municipal system increases that interest. It is to the purpose, therefore, to point out that in New Zealand the system of heavy local loans has fairly broken down, and the indebted provinces are beseeching the central Government for assistance.

The provinces of New Zealand seem to have possessed very large borrowing powers, and to have exercised them very freely. Debt has had no terrors for them, and they have pledged the revenues of the future very deeply for the sake of carrying out certain public works. Whether these works have all been well designed, are worth the money they are to cost, and are judicious investments of the public means, or whether they are tainted by the too prevalent influence of local jobbery and personal interest, we cannot say; but, even supposing all suspicion on this point to be undeserved, the proposed debts appear to be very large as compared with the annual revenues of the provinces. They assume a continuous and permanent prosperity, and make the possible pressure of taxation in bad times, if such should come, very heavy. It is principally Canterbury and Otago which have cultivated the borrowing talent, and they have just arrived at the knowledge that they are more ready to borrow than capitalists are to lend.

The first provincial loans were made in the local market, but they were only to a small amount, and they involved the payment of an interest of eight per cent. As grander loans were contemplated, the provinces emulated the central Government in seeking to place their debentures on the London market. They seem to have made the mistake of assuming that the debentures would be very acceptable there, and that the security would be considered ample. They sent the debentures to London for sale, and entered into contracts on the faith of the sale; but, instead of getting the expected proceeds, they get the information that the debentures are unsaleable, and that the Stock Exchange will not look at merely provincial securities. This unwelcome and rather unexpected rebuff from the money lenders of Europe puts the provincial Treasurers into a corner. One of two alternatives was necessary,—either to confine the expenditure within the limits of a loan that could be negotiated in the colonial market, or to get the central Government to stamp the provincial loans with its own guarantee. The latter was obviously the easiest and most acceptable policy. When Legislatures have made up their minds to spend, they do not like to be baulked. Two provinces so powerful as Canterbury and Otago can easily bring a great pressure to bear upon the general Executive, and it is not surprising to hear that their representations have been acceded to. The provincial policy is thus made the general policy.

The debt already sanctioned by the provincial Legislature of Canterbury is already about £800,000, and to complete the works designed it is desired to have power to borrow as much as £1,500,000. The boldness of this debt in so small a province is striking when contrasted with other colonial debts. The population of Canterbury is under 30,000, and its revenue is not much above £300,000. The debt of South Australia, which has a population of 130,000, does not exceed £860,000; and even the debt of Victoria, with its more than half million of people, does not exceed eight millions sterling. Each province in New Zealand is of course proportionately responsible for the general debt as well as for its own local debts; and at the close of the war that general debt will not be a light one. If the proposed loan is negotiated, therefore, the Canterbury settlers will enjoy the distinguished privilege of being more deeply indebted than any others in Australasia. This fact of itself of course would not necessarily prove their policy to be a false one, but it certainly suggests the need of caution, and it should make the landholders—whose property will ultimately become liable for the debt—careful to see that the money which may have to be repaid out of perhaps oppressive taxes is wisely laid out.

The expenditure of £300,000 has been sanctioned for the Lyttelton and Christchurch Railway. A portion of this work is finished, and is let for three years at rates increasing from six to ten per cent. on the cost of construction. This is a more fortunate result than has been achieved by any other Government railway in Australia. The line, we presume, must have been cheaply constructed; but as long as extensions can be leased on such terms the colonists are justified in borrowing to go on.

They count to a considerable extent on the land fund to pay their debt. They do not fool away their land revenue for the sake of a theory. They know that the land is worth money, and that purchasers will give the money, and they therefore secure for the treasury the profit that would otherwise go into private pockets. They sell their rural land at two pounds an acre, and calculate on selling 750,000 acres at this rate during the next ten years. The land revenue for two years has averaged £200,000 a year.

The central Government, in offering to guarantee the provincial loans, of course stipulates for a provision for repayment. There is to be a sinking fund. But the difficulty will be to secure the steady operation of this fund. The theory of a sinking fund is sound enough, but the difficulty is to make the practice conform to the theory when the power of annual alterations rests with a popular Assembly. Our legislators chafe at being bound by the bargains of their predecessors, and in a year of financial pressure the appropriation to the sinking fund is sure to be challenged. Moreover, if the provincial Government should prove restive, how is the general Government to force it to pay up its stipulated amount, unless it retains in its own hands the power to levy local taxes in case of default; and if two or three provinces combine in their resistance they can overawe the central Executive.

TRANSPORTATION TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Since the publication of our Melbourne telegram in yesterday's issue, we have ascertained that the action of the Government of this colony in reference to a proposed co-operation with Victoria on the transportation movement, has not been accurately stated; and we believe the following to be the facts of the case. A proposition was made to our Government to co-operate with that of Victoria in prohibiting, by joint legislative action, all intercourse whatever with Western Australia, and to that end, in "insisting" upon the Imperial Government making it a condition that the mail steamers should no longer be allowed to call at any port within the limits of the colony of Western Australia. To this proposition, we understand that our Government replied to the effect that while fully maintaining the position assumed by former Governments and by the Governments of the Australian colonies generally against the continuance of transportation from Great Britain to any of these colonies, it was not considered advisable to adopt the suggestion of Victoria, which had the appearance of an undue interference with Imperial functions, and might tend to embarrass the friendly relations at present subsisting between the colonies and the mother country. Prior to the receipt of the despatch from Victoria—in fact by the last outgoing mail—it is generally known that the Victorian Government forwarded to the Secretary of State a formal notice terminating at the end of six months their contribution to the colonial proportion of the mail subsidy unless the Imperial Government discontinued the arrangement by which the mail steamers touched at King George's Sound. It is difficult to forecast the action of the home authorities in the matter; but if they are disinclined to be dictated to by Victoria it is possible that steam communication to the colonies may be stopped at a very inconvenient moment. In view of this possibility, our Government will doubtless see the propriety of communicating with the Secretary of State as early as possible, so that timely notice may be given to the colony of the intentions of the Imperial Government. One result may confidently be predicted as the consequence of the Victorian crotchet. If the postal convenience of the Australian colonies and the certainty of an established line of steam communication with England are to be subordinated to Victorian ideas as to the proper mode of stopping transportation to Western Australia, it is quite time that we bestirred ourselves and made an energetic movement for the establishment of our long contemplated Panama line, which, when completed, would put us beyond the caprice of our Southern neighbours.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.—The Superannuation Fund Commissioners have notified in the *Government Gazette* that four pounds per centum has been approved of by his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, as the rate at which deductions from the pay or salary of all persons in the public service to whom the Superannuation Act applies, shall (commencing from the 1st proximo) be made under the 1st section of that Act.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—From the time-table for September, for the Great Northern Railway, it appears that an additional train—for goods only—will commence running to-day, making four trains daily each way between Newcastle and Singleton. The new train will start from Newcastle at 10 a.m. and reach Singleton at 1.50 p.m., and will leave Singleton at 2.50 and arrive in Newcastle at 6 50 p.m.

RAILWAY RATES.—Revised tables of rates to be collected on the Government railways have just been issued. No alterations of consequence are made with respect either to the trains or the charges, but some new tables are inserted of rates that have been in operation for some time past, but have not before been published. One of these relates to the rates for horses, which, for 15 miles and under, are charged 2¼d. per mile; for 35 miles and under, 2¼d. per mile; and for 55 miles and under, 2d. per mile. Sheep in van-loads are conveyed, at the owner's risk, at 7d. per mile per waggon. The rates for milk are—15 miles and under, 1d. per gallon; 35 miles and under, 1½d. per gallon; and 55 miles and under, 2d. per gallon. The alterations recently made with regard to season tickets are embodied in a table; the charges are now made by the mileage—the rates decreasing in proportion to the distance; and tickets are issued for travelling from any one station to another. There are also rates for special excursion trains:—For a train of not less than fifteen carriages, 9d. per carriage per train mile run for any distance under fifteen miles, and 6d. per carriage per mile above that distance; such trains will be run for schools and public bodies only. The by-laws for regulating the railways have been revised by the Commissioner and were published in the *Government Gazette* on Tuesday last; they are the same as those previously in force, with the exception that a penalty of forty shillings is to be inflicted upon any one who shall ride upon the step or other part of the outside of a carriage, or attempt to do so, and also upon any one who shall without authority ride upon a locomotive engine, or attempt to do so.

BRAVE DEFENCE OF CHINESE FROM BUSHRANGERS.—An official telegram, received yesterday afternoon from Bathurst, states that on the previous evening two armed men endeavoured to stick up some Chinese at Gilmandyke Creek, near Rockley. They shot at three Chinese, who returned the fire with a gun loaded with shot. The Chinese then closed in and captured one of the robbers, who was severely wounded. The other man escaped, but left a pack-horse, bags, &c. A revolver, powder, and balls were found on the prisoner, who, at the time the telegram was dispatched, was in the hospital, and was not expected to recover, being wounded with shot in the right breast. His name is Clayton, and he is said to be quite a young man. The police expected to arrest the other bushranger, against whom charges of highway robbery had already been preferred.

NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—A notice appears in our advertising columns requesting officers commanding companies of Volunteers to send the names of competitors for the first, third, and fourth matches, with the entrance fees, to the honorary secretaries on or before the 7th instant. The index cards will be drawn for by the officers, at 11 a.m., on the 9th instant, at No. 24, Bridge-street.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The usual weekly meeting for the advocacy of total abstinence from all intoxicating drink was held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, yesterday evening, Dr. Whitell in the chair. The meeting was appropriately addressed by Dr. Neild, Mr. Wheatly, Mr. Carr, Mr. Nixon, and Mr. Davis. The attendance was not very numerous.

DISSOLVING VIEWS.—Last night the Rev. J. B. M'Cure gave his third exhibition of dissolving views in the Baptist Chapel, Castlereagh-street. A series of pictorial illustrations of the life of John Bunyan and his family were represented on the canvas, and were explained by the lecturer. The entertainment was in aid of the fund for the payment of the chapel debt.

PHRENOLOGY.—The lecture delivered at the Temperance Hall, on Monday evening, by Mr. J. D. Kelley, of George-street, was attended by a respectable though not very numerous audience. It was the first lecture delivered in connexion with the New South Wales Phrenological Society, and was listened to apparently with the greatest interest and attention. The lecturer gave an outline view of the history of the science, explaining the manner in which it originated, he opposition it encountered, and then stated the facts and principles upon which prenology was based. He urged that the physical organism was the instrument by which man was brought into relation with the outward universe, and that the correctness of this relationship depended upon the perfection of the organisation. He also gave the explanation afforded by phrenology for the great diversity of opinions, talents, tastes, and dispositions of mankind, at the same time pointing out the importance of the study of the science, as enabling man to view life in its true aspects, to see himself in the mirror of nature, and thus perceive his own deficiencies, as well as the proper method of remedying them. At the conclusion of the address thanks were accorded the lecturer by acclamation.

THE WEATHER AT BATHURST.—After a few days of comparatively fine weather, although excessively cold, we are again visited by rain, and from the appearance of the clouds may anticipate a fall of snow. The reports from the surrounding districts are generally pretty favourable, and if the present weather continue, allowing farmers to sow their seeds and otherwise attend to the management of their farms, a fair harvest may be expected next season.—*Australian Nation*, August 29.

SCAB INSPECTORSHIP AT WAGGA WAGGA.—A meeting of the directors was held on Tuesday last, the 23rd, for the purpose of receiving applications for the office of scab inspector to this district. Mr. Henry Wallace, in the chair. There were three applicants for the office. After technical examination of their relative fitness, the Board nominated Mr. A. Beveridge for approval by the Government.—*Wagga Wagga Express*, August 27.

THE WEATHER AND THE SEASON AT BOMBALA.—A considerable quantity of rain has fallen during the early part of the week, but within the last two days the weather appears to have taken up, and now promises to be fine. There is every indication of an early spring. Gooseberry bushes are already budding and nearly in leaf. If the frost keeps off, the season will be a good one for fruit. But the uncertainty of frosts in this climate is as great as that of law suits. The recent heavy rains have materially retarded ploughing and sowing, but those who have their seed in will be benefited, rather than injured, by the heavy snow-storms. The cold and inclement weather of late has, however, operated very prejudicially upon the commercial business of this town.—*Southern Telegraph*, August 27.

THE NEW COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.—Pursuant to advertisement, a public meeting, with reference to the new Commission of the Peace, was held at the Royal Hotel, Bombala, on Wednesday last. Notwithstanding the fearful state the roads are in from long-continued rains, there was a very large attendance. On the motion of Mr. Poulton, Mr. Soutor took the chair. Mr. Lawrence said it was not necessary that they should trouble their heads about the effects of the New Commission on other localities, but they most assuredly ought to give a strong expression of opinion as to the omission from the Commission of the names of two of the best magistrates on the Bombala Bench. He, therefore, had much pleasure in proposing, as a resolution, "That this meeting desires to express its disapprobation of the omission of the names of Mr. Henry Nicholson and Mr. Charles Henry Baddeley from the new Commission of the Peace." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Kerry, and on being put to the meeting by the chairman it was carried unanimously. Mr. Harvey said the object of the meeting was twofold—first, to elicit an expression of public opinion as to the conduct of the Ministry in having struck off the Commission the names of two of the best magistrates on the Bombala Bench; second, to take steps to have the names of the gentlemen referred to restored to the Commission of the Peace. He had much pleasure in proposing the second resolution:—"That, in consideration of the efficient services rendered to the community by the gentlemen named in the foregoing resolution, this meeting is of opinion that active measures should be taken to request the Government to restore their names to the Commission of the Peace." The resolution was seconded by Mr. W. Kesterton, put to the meeting by the chairman, who expressed his concurrence in its object, and carried *nem. con.* Mr. Sims moved,—"That, with a view to the carrying out of the previous resolution, the following memorial be adopted, signed by the public, and forwarded to his Excellency the Governor." [The memorial, which contains a record of the attendance of the magistrates at the Bombala Bench during the past eighteen months, concludes with praying "that his Excellency will cause the names of Henry Nicholson, of Mahratta, and Charles Henry Baddeley, of Bombala, to be restored to the Commission of the Peace."] The resolution was carried unanimously, and a committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.—Abridged from the *Southern Telegraph*, August 27.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co, to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade to their sale of drapery, mantles, stays, clothing, &c., &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

FORBES.

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

THE mail-driver between Orange and Eugowra, familiarly known by the name of Peter, capsized the coach on Sunday, near Higgins' old station, and broke his leg. No injuries were sustained by any of the passengers.

A report has been received in Forbes from Murga, that a party of miners have struck gold in shallow ground upon a hill behind the Murga Inn. The gold is said to be in sufficient quantities to pay £8 per week per man. It is not yet know whether the rich ground is merely a patch, or whether it extends over a considerable area.

There is no definite news of the bushrangers, except that they are still at large. It is believed that they are harboured in a certain quarter by a number of their friends, whose scouts are continually on the look-out for the police.

The escort took down nearly 600 oz. gold on Tuesday last.

Weather squally, and very cold.

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

The Lightning brings 10,000 bushels of wheat to Messrs. Callender and Co., but it has not affected the market.

Two hundred half-chests of congou were placed at 13d.

Flour is steady. Best Adelaide, £22 10s; Chilian, £20 10s.

Of all the stock of Patna rice, the bulk is in the hands of one firm, including the balance of the cargoes by the Ackbar and Bardner. The Landwerden's cargo, to arrive, was bought up, it is believed at £21 per ton. The Chillingham's cargo, to arrive, also changed hands at extreme rates in anticipation of an advance.

Malt is quoted at 7s. 6d. to 8s.

The Mauritius papers, of the 16th ultimo, report five vessels to be then loading in Port Louis, with about 1600 tons sugar. Of these, two were bound to London, one to Adelaide, one to Melbourne, and one to Sydney. The Fairy Rick, with about 230 tons. Shipments of sugar up to this date showed a falling-off of 67,000,000 lbs. as compared with the same date last year.

The Monster Clothing Company's estate is to be wound up.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.
MR. CHAS. MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses Vehicles, and Harness; at the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.
MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.
MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.
MR. F. P. MEARES.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Pigs, Calves, Cows, Poultry, Lambs, Bacon, &c.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Fancy Goods, &c.
MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Bar Fittings and Fixtures of an Hotel; Photographs, Marble Mantelpieces, &c.
MESSRS. CHATTO AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Tinware, Looking-glasses.
MR. W. DEAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Sheathing Metal, Corrugated Iron, Tarpaulins, Reaping Machines, Sluice Forks, &c.; at half-past 11 o'clock, Teas, Sugars, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Provisions, &c.; at half-past 12 o'clock, Tobacco.
MR. T. W. BOWDEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, a Cottage, Burwood-street, Burwood; 92-acre Farm, Brisbane Water; Allotment of Land, Rushcutter's Bay, near St Mark's Church; Shop, Dwelling, and Bakehouse, Botany-street, Waterloo; three Houses in Riley-street, opposite the Reservoir; and Business Premises and Private Residence, George-street, Parramatta.
MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At Lyons-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.
MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At Lyons-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.
MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At Lyons-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.
MR. S. GRAHAM.—At his Yards, at 12 o'clock, Butter, Bacon, Fowls, Eggs, &c.
MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Books, and Sundries.
MR. J. WALLIS.—At his Mart, Haymarket, at 11 o'clock, Pigs, Butter, Bacon, Eggs, and other Farm Produce.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE melancholy accident, already mentioned, which occurred to two little girls yesterday evening, has not, up to the time of writing, terminated fatally in either case, as stated, although one of the unfortunate children was taken up apparently in a lifeless condition, and little hope is entertained of their recovery. It appears that they were playing in a paddock near the Brickfields, in which was the abandoned foundation of a house, having at the end the two uprights and mantelpiece of a fireplace, and, while swinging from the top stone, which must have been only partially laid across, it fell upon them. Dr. Brown, who happened to be near the spot, and Dr. Pringle, were soon afterwards in attendance. One of the little girls, named Aitken, whose parents reside in Parramatta, being removed to their residence, where she lies, as stated, in a hopeless condition; the other was conveyed to the hospital for immediate medical treatment. The little girls were stated to be between the ages of six and seven.

POLICE COURT.—Wednesday, 31st August.—Before Messrs. Langley, M'Crae, Woodriff, Gibbons, and N. Stewart. Seven persons were found guilty of breaches of the Towns' Police Act, by allowing cattle to stray, and the usual penalties and costs were inflicted. Two other cases were struck out, the parties not appearing.

BEGA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SUNDAY, August 28th.—Intelligence has just been brought here by trooper Saunders of the death of the prisoner at large, one of the two men that broke out of the Cooma lock-up, charged with murder; the other you are aware was taken immediately after the alarm was given. This is the man that successfully escaped. It appears that Saunders had been on his track from Cooma down here, where he was joined by senior constable Mears and trooper Ward. This morning the police came up with their man, about eight miles on the Moruya side of Brealbatowra, Mr. Lushington's station, and at once called upon him to surrender, which he refused doing, saying that he would never be taken alive, and made a determined stand, drawing a knife, and making an onslaught on Suanders, cutting through his coat and revolver case. Saunders at once drew his revolver and fired, killing the man on the spot. These imperfect particulars were obtained from Saunders himself to-day, who came into town for assistance to convey the dead body in.

TUMUT GOLD ESCORT.—The escort left Tumut on Saturday morning as usual, conveying from Bank of New South Wales, Adelong, 662 oz. 2 dwts. 4 grs., and from L. Mandelson, Tumut, 23 oz. 6 dwts. Total, 685 oz. 8 dwts., 4 grs. Of the quantity from Adelong, Tumbarumba contributed 148 oz 5 dwts. 6 grs. That from Mr. Mandelson has been obtained within the past six weeks at the Michalong and Sandy Creeks, near Tumut, by the few scattered people located at these places.—*Wynyard Times*, August 29.

WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPALITY.—A meeting was held on the 29th August. Present, councillors Gorman, Oatley, Martin, Ross, and Guilfoyle. Councillor Gorman was moved to the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The report of the finance committee, recommending payment of accounts amounting to £74 8s 1d, was brought up by councillor Oatley. It was moved by councillor Oatley, seconded by councillor Guilfoyle, and carried, "That the standing orders be suspended, and the report adopted." A letter was read from Mr. O. Lewis, respecting the stoppage of a public road at Darling Point. Notice of motion was handed in by councillor Gorman, "That the clerk be instructed to prepare a return shewing the amounts respectively expended in each ward, between the 1st January and the 31st August, 1864; and the estimated revenue from each ward during the same period." Notice of motion was handed in by councillor Ross, "That a separate notice shall be given to each councillor of every motion which may have the effect of appropriating any moneys, with particulars of the proposed votes." Pursuant to notice, it was moved by councillor Oatley, seconded by councillor Martyn, and carried, "That the report of the improvement committee, of the 16th August, be adopted, with the omission of the recommendation for the expenditure on Beach-street." Pursuant to notice, it was moved by councillor Ross, seconded by councillor Martyn, and carried, "That the clerk be instructed to issue the rate notices for the half-year ending 6th February, 1865."

MUNICIPALITY OF COOK.—The weekly meeting of the council was held at the Council Chambers, Camperdown, on Monday, the 29th August. Present—the chairman (Mr. James Larkin), and councillors M'Grath and Bartley. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, confirmed, and signed. A letter to the Surveyor-General was read, calling attention to the delay in erecting the alignment posts. The chairman brought up a report from the finance committee, recommending payment of accounts amounting to £26 7s 6d, which was, upon the motion of councillors M'Grath and Bartley, adopted. The clerk laid upon the table sundry accounts, amounting to £11 14s, which were referred to the finance committee. The chairman called the attention of the council to the desirability of procuring white metal for the streets in the municipality. Moved by councillor M'Grath, and seconded by councillor Bartley, "That the clerk be instructed to advertise in one issue of the *Sydney Morning Herald* for tenders for supplying white metal, broken and unbroken, at per ton or per yard." Tenders to be received till Monday next, and considered. The council then adjourned.

NEW CALEDONIA.

We are in receipt of the *Moniteur de la Nouvelle Calédonie* from the 3rd of July to the 31st of that month.

In the *Moniteur* of the 3rd of July is the following official decree made by the Government of New Caledonia, and signed by the Governor, M. Guillain.

"*Decree of the Governor of New Caledonia, declaring the Island of Lifou (one of the Loyalty Isles) to be in a state of siege.*

"On board the war steamer Coëtlogon, at the anchorage of Hiacho (Lifou island), on the 24th of June, 1864.

"We, Governor of New Caledonia and its dependencies,—

"Considering that, under cover of the Protestant religion, strangers have sought to denationalise the population of the Loyalty Islands, and have induced some of the chiefs to assume powers which belong to the Governor alone;—

"Considering, also, that the natives of the village of Chepenehe (of the tribe of Houët) and those of many parts of Leussi, misunderstanding their duties towards the colonial authority, have fomented disorder and revolt amongst the other populations of the island of Lifou;—

"And considering that, since our arrival at Hiacho, and in spite of the notices and summonses which we have addressed to the refractory chiefs, those parties refrain from yielding obedience to our orders, and so persist in their rebellion;—

"Because it is important to give to the military authority all the action necessary to put as speedy a conclusion as possible to the present state of affairs;—

"By virtue of the law of the 9th of August, 1849, respecting the state of siege,—and of the law of the 9th of June, 1857, concerning the Code of Military Justice for the army,—and of the law of the 4th of June, 1858, concerning the Code of Military Justice for the navy; and by virtue of the decree of the 21st June, 1858, concerning the regulation of the public administration in regard of the application of the Code of Military Justice in naval affairs, as also the decree of the 5th of March, 1864, having reference to the re-organisation of the military jurisdictions of Oceania; and by virtue of the ordinance of the 28th of April, 1843, in respect of the special powers of the Governor at the Marquesas, as also the decree of the 14th of January, 1860, which made that ordinance applicable to New Caledonia; and (lastly) by virtue of the ministerial instruction, dated the 26th of June, 1860:—

"We have decreed and do now decree,—

"(Article I.) The Island of Lifou (one of the Loyalty Islands) is declared to be in a state of siege.

"The military authority is clothed (to the exclusion of the civil authority) with all the powers required for the maintenance of order and of police.

"(Article II.) This decree shall be registered, and published wheresoever necessary and desirable.

(Signed) "GUILLAIN."

The same number of the *Moniteur* publishes a translation of the foregoing in the Lifou language.

The foregoing document—equivalent to a declaration of martial law—is followed by the following Government Order, respecting the military occupation of the Island of Lifou.

On board the war steamer Coëtlogon, at the anchorage of Chepenehe, the 28th June, 1864.

We, *Chef de Division Navale*, and Governor of New Caledonia and its dependencies:

By reason of the decree of the 1st of May, 1864, placing the group of the Loyalty Isles within the limits of military authority, and by reason of the decree of the 24th of June, 1864, declaring the island of Lifou in a state of siege:

Have decreed and do now decree:

(Art. I.) The Island of Lifou shall be placed under military occupation, until further orders, by an expeditionary column, of which the command is confided to M. Le Chef de bataillon Testard, commanding the naval and land forces stationed in New Caledonia. All the powers conferred by us in any decrees anterior to these presents, upon commandants of military posts, and upon the Commandant of the Loyalty Isles, are hereby conferred upon the Commandant of the aforesaid colony.

(Art. II.) The expeditionary column shall be composed of 147 officers, sub-officers, corporals, and soldiers of the *Infanterie de la Marine*;—of 26 officers, warrant officers, and seamen attached to the Iphigenie; also of nine other persons—brigadier and gunners of the Artillerie de La Marine, and a health officer.

(Art. III.) M. Treve, Capitaine d'Infanterie de la Marine, forming one of the Governor's staff, is attached to the said expeditionary column.

(Art. IV.) Head quarters of the column hereby fixed at Chepenehe.

(Art. V.) The war steamer Fulton, commanded by M. Loyer, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, is placed under the orders of the Commandant of the expeditionary column.

(Signed) GUILLAIN.

By a Government order, dated the 28th June, 1864, M. Bongey, Lieutenant d'Infanterie de la Marine, leaves his office in command at the Loyalty Islands, and returns to the head quarters of the Government (the Port de France), there to continue his functions as an Officier d'Ordonnance.

By another Government order, dated the 4th of July, 1864, the aboriginal islander, Moin'bou, having acted rebelliously towards the colonial authority, is declared to be deprived of his rank as Chief of the Tribe of Pokeureu.

Captain Jouan, formerly in command of the Bonite,—a gentleman well known both at Sydney and at the Port of France—on the 31st of March last, read a paper at the Sorbonne, before the delegates of the learned societies, on the animals indigenous to New Caledonia. The details furnished by the gallant officer were listened to with the deepest interest.

The *Moniteur* of the 17th of July last,—after referring to the expedition lately sent to put a stop to the war that was raging between the native tribes between the Capes Kouka and Baye—proceeds briefly to allude to the steps which the Government subsequently took to chastise the tribes of Moneo, of Mou, and of Pounerihouen. At the close of this lesson given to the natives, an outpost, formed on the 5th of April at Neha, was charged with the duty of protecting the friendly tribes of Houailou. On the 1st of May the people of Pounerihouen attacked the Baye tribe, and the Commandant of Wagap established another little post at Houindou, on the left bank of the Tiemb'be. The sergeant in command of Houindou has been doing his best to keep the peace between the natives, but was obliged to order his men to fire upon the Pounerihouens about the middle of May; the effect, however, was not so salutary as could be wished. A subsequent visit from the war schooner Calédonienne soon brought the disorderly tribes to their bearings, and re-established peace.

From the *Moniteur* of the 24th of July we extract the following passage, which, although under the heading of "*Partie non officielle*," would appear to have emanated from the colonial authorities. The matter is highly important, as it would appear to affect the *legality*, in a French point of view, of certain marriages celebrated in these colonies:—

"Many of our colonists, born in France, and in full enjoyment of their privileges as Frenchmen, have entered into the contracts of marriage in Australia according to the English forms. Although they have not fulfilled the formalities required by our national laws, they consider that union perfect, and, as a matter of consequence, some have returned to the authorities the children born to them in New Caledonia as being the issue of lawful marriage. This is a grave mistake, and we believe it will be useful to refer those parties whom it may concern to the provisions of the 170th and 171st articles of the Code Napoleon, in order that they may escape, as soon as possible, from a position which may cause serious embarrassment to their widows and children. It is always open to them to invoke the friendly intervention of the French law, and to have these unions sanctioned;—thus making the abnormal position of the children what it ought to be, according to the rules laid down by the Code. We cannot too strongly advise the colonists to take that course."

On the 24th of July the Coetlogon returned from Lifou to Port de France, having on board Boula, the chief of Leuissi (in Lifou); Kapoula, uncle to the chief of Houet (also of Lifou); Kate Youtinne, brother of the chief of Houet; Kalemon, a chieftain of Houet; and eleven other aboriginal natives of Lifou. The Gazelle came back on the 29th. The Bonite, the Iphigenie, and the Fulton were also reported to have been in Port de France about that time. So that it is to be presumed that the Lifou business has been settled to the perfect satisfaction of the French authorities.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

BEFORE the full Court.

APPEALS.

ESTATE OF JAMES GARLAND.

This was an appeal by the official assignee of the above estate—Mr. R. H. Sempill—against a decision by his Honor the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, refusing to confirm a plan of distribution by the appellant, as such assignee, and directing an amendment of the same.

Sir William Manning, Q C., and Mr. Isaacs appeared in support of the appeal; and Mr. Milford in support of the Chief Commissioner's decision.

This case had been partially argued on the 3rd of June. The argument was now resumed and concluded. The appellant, besides being official assignee of the estate of Garland, was also official assignee of the partnership estate of Garland and Bingham. The contest in this case was, substantially, whether a particular sum of money which had been paid to Mr. Sempill to the credit of the former estate had been properly carried by him to the credit of the latter. The facts were these: Messrs Garland and Bingham held a mortgage of certain property from Messrs. Elliott, Porter, and Co., of Clarence River. Subsequent to the acquisition of this mortgage, Garland and Bingham dissolved partnership, and the Hon Alexander Campbell was appointed liquidator of the partnership property for that purpose. While the process of liquidation was going on, the mortgage in question was transferred from the firm of Garland and Bingham to Mr. Garland, individually, and by the latter the property was mortgaged to Mr. Campbell. It was afterwards, however, deemed necessary to wind up the affairs of this firm, and resort was had to the Insolvent Court for that purpose. Separate schedules were filed for the firm and for each of the partners. After this sequestration, the mortgaged property was sold by Mr. Campbell, and realised, at auction, a net sum of £1220 4s. 10d above the amount of Mr. Campbell's mortgage. This sum was paid by Mr. Campbell to the official assignee to the credit of Mr. Garland. But in his plan of distribution in this estate Mr. Sempill did not credit it with the amount in question. In reference to it, he appended the following memorandum to his plan:—"On the 14th October, 1861, Mr. Alexander Campbell paid to me £800, and on the 29th day of October £420 14s. 10d., which he said belonged to this estate (the estate of James Garland); but upon investigation it was found that the money belonged to the joint estate of Garland and Bingham, and it is at the credit of the assignee in the Treasury." (Signed) "Robert Hamilton Sempill, official assignee." The dividend shewn by the plan of distribution in question, was but 5-16ths of a penny in the pound. By the addition of the sum paid by Campbell, the assets would of course have been greatly increased, and the creditors of the separate estate of Mr. Garland objected to the plan because it had not included this sum—contending that he had no power as assignee to place to the credit of one estate money which he had received for another, but should retain it to the estate for which it was paid, and should leave the creditors of the other estate to object if they thought fit. The Chief Commissioner, after certain evidence had been taken and argued upon in reference to this matter, sustained the objection of Garland's creditors, and not only refused to confirm the plan, but ordered it to be amended, and that Mr. Sempill should pay the costs. This was the order appealed against.

On the part of the creditors of Garland and Bingham it was contended (by Mr. Milford) that the official assignee had, in taking the course which he had done, assumed to himself the powers of a Court of Equity, and no such functions were attached to his official position. It was his simple duty as assignee to place the money to the credit of the estate for which it had been paid, leaving those to object who might consider they had a right to do so. Not having done this he had been properly ordered to amend his plan. By Sir William Manning, who represented the joint estate, it was contended, on the other hand, that the official assignee could not have acted differently without impropriety, and without involving himself in considerable difficulty, and the estate in law expenses. The mortgage of a property held by the firm could not be legally or equitably transferred to one of the partners, and the official assignee being cognisant of the affairs of both the estates must know these facts, and must be aware that the money really belonged to the joint estate. All the evidence was to that effect, and there was nothing to shew any bona fide claim on the part of Garland's estate. Mr. Isaacs, for the official assignee, not only contended that the plan of distribution ought to have been confirmed, and that the order of the Chief Commissioner was an improper one; but complained of the terms used by his Honor in making this order. The conduct of the official assignee in this matter had, it was said, been characterised by the Chief Commissioner as amounting to a breach of trust, and it was submitted that this was wholly unwarranted. It was also complained that the Chief Commissioner had improperly charged Mr. Sempill with having taken upon himself to "decide" this matter, and that in throwing the costs upon Mr. Sempill his Honor had acted harshly. The course taken by the official assignee, it was contended, had been in strict accordance with his duty to all parties, and so far from his "deciding" the case, the effect of the course which he had taken was to have it decided by the full Court.

The Court reserved judgment.

IN RE CYRIL CECIL.

This was an appeal against a decision by the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, refusing to grant a certificate to the appellant.

Mr. Isaacs appeared in support of the application, but his argument was not concluded.

THOROLD v. MILLER.—In this case, reported in yesterday's *Herald*, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, £190.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF ANDREW ALLAN.

The Chief Commissioner gave the following judgment on Tuesday last, upon the insolvent's application for a certificate—there having been a former sequestration, but from which the then estate of Mr. Allan had been released:—

The questions raised by the objections filed by the opposing creditor are:—First, whether or not the insolvent unlawfully appropriated to his own use moneys which came into his hands as agent for that creditor; and, secondly, whether or not he put that creditor to unreasonable and unjustifiable expense by vexatiously defending an action brought against him, and another, in respect of those moneys?

The insolvent was a member of the firm of Allan and Hills, auctioneers, up to a few days before the sequestration of his estate (upon which we are now proceeding), on the 19th March, 1864. Prior to the 8th of January, 1863, that firm sold, on behalf of the opposing creditor, certain property affected by a bill of sale which he held upon the goods of a third party. On the 8th of January, 1863, the firm rendered an account to the opposing creditor, debiting themselves with the proceeds of the sale, taking credit for commission, and for certain items of expenditure relating to it, and showing a balance of £11 10s. 5d. in his favour. On the 29th January, 1863, the creditor took the firm's cheque, on the Bank of New South Wales, for the £11 10s. 5d., but without prejudice to what he considered his right to be paid a larger amount (as he disputed some of the credits claimed in the firm's account). Through the courtesy of the bank, and with consent of the parties before me, I have ascertained, since we last met in this matter, that the firm had funds in the bank to meet that cheque, on the day it was given—the 29th January, 1863, and up to the 5th of February; that, on the latter day, the balance to their credit would have been insufficient; but that, from the 5th to the 17th February, it would have been ample; that on the 17th February, it would have been slightly short; but that, from the 17th of February to the 2nd of March, 1863, it would have been sufficient; and that on the 2nd of March (which was rather more than a fortnight before the sequestration of Mr. Allan's private estate) the account of the firm with the bank was closed. All this while the creditor kept the cheque in his pocket or desk; he did not present it for payment until the 14th of March, 1863, when he was informed that the "account was closed." It was his own neglect, therefore and not any "unlawful appropriation," or other act of dishonesty on the part of the insolvent or his then partner, that occasioned his losing the moneys which those partners had previously received on his account, to the extent, at least, of the £11 10s. 5d.

But afterwards (about the 28th of April, 1863) that creditor, following up his original case, sued Allan and Hills in the Metropolitan District Court, for £50, the amount, according to his views, of their indebtedness to him on foot of the transaction in question. A very respectable solicitor, acting apparently for Mr. Allan, as well as for Mr. Hills, defended that action, on the ground that the cheque for the £11 10s. 5d. had discharged the only sum that remained due, after taking credit for the commission and other charges already alluded to. Mr. Allan states that he did not authorise or sanction the defence. But I can give no weight to that statement. He did not disavow the defence when called upon by the creditor to do so, and he was examined as a witness in support of it. The decision of the learned Judge before whom the action was tried, was for the plaintiff (the creditor). It resulted in a judgment for £26—including the £11 10s. 5d.—his Honor being of opinion that some of the credits sought by the defendants were excessive in amount. Still, the result showed that if the defendants claimed credit for £15 9s. 7d. more than the Judge thought *they* were entitled to, the plaintiff sought to recover £24 more than his Honor thought *he* was entitled to. I do not consider, therefore, that the defence to the action was a "vexatious" one.

Under these circumstances, I must overrule the creditor's objections. I do not think it necessary to the consideration of this part of the case that I should here express any opinion as to whether or not the creditor's action was tenable or not in point of law, in so far as Mr. Allan was concerned—had the defendants pleaded that the subject matter of it arose before the 24th of February, 1863, that upon that day Mr. Allan sequestrated his estate as an insolvent debtor (being an insolvency prior to the present one, and of which further mention will afterwards be made); and that on the 9th of April, 1863, that estate was duly released from sequestration; or as to whether or not the opposing creditor who has proved in this matter, under Mr. Allan's existing insolvency (of 19th March, 1864), on foot of the judgment obtained at the District Court during the previous April, would have been held entitled so to prove, had the facts just referred to as perhaps pleadable in law being known to the Registrar at the time of proof allowed.

There remains, however, a question appearing on record in this matter, and discussed before me at some length. Previous either to his present insolvency of 19th March, 1864, or to that of the 24th February, 1863, namely, on the 22nd of February, 1860, Mr. Allan had sequestrated his estate; that is to say, between the 21st February, 1860, and the 20th March, 1864, Mr. Allan became insolvent three different times. Now, a provision of the 7th Vic, No. 19, section 18, is, that a certificate of conformity shall be either *refused or suspended* to an insolvent who "shall have taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act at any time within three years previously." I have held on former occasions, and I remain of opinion, that the three years mentioned in this provision are to be computed from the date of the insolvency under which the certificate is applied for. In the present case, therefore, Mr. Allan's first insolvency would not fall within the prescribed period, but the second would. It has been contended, however, on Mr. Allan's behalf, that as his estate was released from sequestration under that (second) insolvency, it cannot be deemed an obstacle to his obtaining a certificate under the existing (third) insolvency—that in fact (for that is what the argument comes to), the second insolvency is, for present purposes, at least, to be kept out of sight altogether, just as if it had never occurred. But I am unable to accede to this view. Our local Acts contain no declaration that supports it; nor, indeed, any declaration as to what shall be the effect in law of the release of an estate from sequestration. The Supreme Court has held, on two or three occasions, that a creditor who proves his demand under a sequestration is as much bound, and as completely debarred from afterwards suing the insolvent by the order releasing the estate from sequestration (though he may have refused to join with the majority of the creditors in assenting to the terms proposed by the insolvent, upon the faith of which the order of release rests), as any creditor who had assented to those terms would be. (Ibbotson v Bryant, Fisher v. Thornton.) The principle of these decisions is—as an order of release is not granted by the Court in any case, unless a majority of creditors, both in number and value, attending two separate meetings (one of which at least must have been expressly convened for the purpose), have agreed to accept terms of compromise offered by the insolvent (which, therefore, must be taken to be fair and reasonable towards all the creditors)—and unless an affidavit be made by the insolvent, stating that their acceptance of those terms has been obtained without fraud or undue means or influence—it would be most unreasonable to afterwards permit one or more of the creditors who were in the minority at either of those meetings to go behind that order, or to render it of little real avail to the insolvent, by allowing them, still, to enforce their demand against him, while the other creditors were restrained. But it would be a very different thing, and contrary to the plain intent of the Legislature, to hold that a person sequestrating his estate for the second time, and within three years from the preceding sequestration, is not to be considered as having "taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act" within the three years, so as to render applicable the provisions of the 7th Vic., No. 19, s. 18, above quoted, simply because his estate was released from under the former sequestration. The object of the enactment was, so far as possible, to guard against, by imposing some penalty upon, those acts, or those neglects of men that are likely to induce successive insolvencies; and that evil, that injury to society has been equally occasioned where such insolvencies arise, whether the estate of the insolvent be released or not from a first sequestration before the occurrence of a second, of which another estate is the subject. Besides, an insolvent *gains*—which, I conceive, is equivalent to the statutory expression "takes"—the benefit of the insolvent Act, as much by the sequestration of his estate, and its subsequent release from that sequestration as he would do by its sequestration, and his obtaining a certificate of conformity under that sequestration. The decisions of the Supreme Court, to which I have already adverted, establish this; and it would be idle to contend that a certificate granted under a prior insolvency would prevent the operation of the enactment in question, on the occurring of a second insolvency within the prescribed period.

For those reasons I must hold that Mr. Allan has "taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act within three years previously." And it is impossible to overlook the fact—I hope distinguishing fact in the present from most cases, even of recurring insolvencies—that, by becoming insolvent on the last (third) occasion, before the expiration of the time specified for their fulfilment, he has defeated the terms, or pecuniary arrangements proposed by himself to the creditors under the preceding (second) insolvency, and on the faith of which his estate was released from sequestration under that insolvency. And it would be allowing him to profit by his own wrong, were he now to have the benefit which he seeks from that release. Nor ought it to be overlooked on general grounds, or for general purposes, though it does not fall within the letter of the enactment, that those two insolvencies were preceded by a still earlier insolvency, occurring only thirteen months beyond the limits of the three years dating from the last insolvency. But I think the object of the Legislature will be sufficiently met by my suspending, for a period of twelve months from this date, the grant of a certificate to Mr. Allan, which I now accordingly do.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Colin M'Lachlan, a third meeting. The official assignee was directed to allow insolvent his wearing apparel, and to sell his furniture.

In the estate of William C. Knight, a third meeting. Three debts were proved. The official assignee was directed to sell the household furniture, and to make such arrangements as he may think best in regard to other matters mentioned in his report.

In the estate of M'Phail and Campbell, a third meeting. Five debts were proved. Insolvents were directed to file a statement of their receipts and disbursements for twelve months prior to insolvency; and the official assignee was directed to allow insolvents their household furniture and wearing apparel, and to take such proceedings as he may think proper for the recovery of the outstanding debts.

In the estate of Patrick J. Murray, a second meeting. Five debts were proved.

In the estate of John Halliday, a second meeting. Three debts were proved. Insolvent amended his schedule, and was examined by the official assignee.

In the estate of James R. Maxwell, a first meeting. No appearance.

SURRENDERS.

Reuben Richards, of Manning River, farmer. Liabilities, £96 15s. 9d. Assets, £8 10s. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Ebenezer Keats, of Armidale, late of Walcha, poundkeeper. Liabilities, £155 7s. 9d. Assets, £31 18s. 6d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Edward O'Neil, of Bourke-street, Sydney, grocer. Liabilities, £65 6s. 1d. Assets, £44 7s. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

George Short, of Araluen, miner. Liabilities, £342 9s. 11d. Assets, £18 16s. 10d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

John Webster, of Newcastle, miner. Liabilities, £56 15s. 5d. Assets, £2 10s. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

RULE NISI.

David L. Levy, of Sydney, solicitor, v. Robert Blake, of Sydney, inspector of distilleries. Rule returnable 8th September. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, September 1.—George Fisher, John B. King, single; and George Ward, Robert Young, William Dolman, first; also, James Thomas, special, for proof of debt, 10, Tomago Coal Mining Company, adjourned second, for judgment on claims for interest; and in the same matter, a postponed third meeting.

Friday, 2.—Duncan Butters, Thomas Reynolds, Robert C. Springett, Thomas Byrne, single. John W. Simons, first, John Robinson, special, for proof of debt.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Caldwell, Chapman, Love, Ross, Raper, and Pinhey.

Of fourteen prisoners brought before the Court, six were discharged.

William Arnold was brought before the Court by constable Kelly, who deposed that yesterday he apprehended him on information that he attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself into a waterhole on the Waterloo Estate; his clothes were wet, and from his manner of answering questions, witness believed his mind to be affected. John Paul deposed that prisoner is a stranger to him; while at work yesterday he heard a splash in the waterhole, and proceeding thither saw the prisoner; jumped in, drew him out, and delivered him to constable Kelly for protection. Miles Egan, medical practitioner, deposed that prisoner is labouring under delusions, the effect of drink. Ordered to give sureties of the peace, or in default to be imprisoned for medical treatment fourteen days.

James Taylor alias Rolfe, charged with having stolen a coat, of the value of 40s., the property of Cohen and Co., pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Ellen Rice, described as a vagrant, apprehended for riotous conduct in a public place, was sentenced to be imprisoned seven days; and Jane Wilson, also described as a vagrant, having been found drunk, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Theresa Smith was found guilty of having obstructed a policeman in the execution of his duty, by attempting to rescue a female from his custody, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

Thomas Stacey and Charles Freeman were fined 20s. each for fighting, and Mary O'Brien was fined 10s. for riotous conduct, in public places.

On the summons paper were six cases, two of which were dismissed for want of merit, one was struck out for want of prosecution, and in another a warrant was ordered for the apprehension of the defendant. Mary Dick was found guilty of having used abusive words, calling Matilda Simmons a "brothel-keeping cow," for which offence she was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., and was further ordered to pay the sum of 2s. by way of damages for two chickens, the property of Matilda Simmons, which she had wilfully destroyed.

Several hours were occupied in the further hearing of Gordon v. Fitzgerald, postponed from yesterday, for an alleged violation of the Scab Act. It was not concluded at the rising of the Court.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. G. H. Hamilton, Mr. H. Austin, and Mr. B. Bardekin.

Michael Manning, who pleaded guilty to a charge of being drunk and riotous in Yurong-street, was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned for three days. Peter Gallagher, for a similar offence, in William-street, was fined 10s., with the alternative of forty-eight hours' imprisonment.

In the summons case, Michael Desmond, v. W. P. Crompton, (defendant, a pawnbroker, being charged with illegally detaining a shawl, value 50s., the property of plaintiff) was settled out of court by consent of both parties.

The violent assault case, Thomas Woods, against Joseph Manning, postponed to this day, was further postponed to Monday next, in consequence of Woods being unable to attend from the injuries he received at the hands of prisoner. A cross case of assault, Manning v. Woods, was also postponed until the same day.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

MOTIONS.—For Rules Nisi for New Trial: Norton and others v. Hosking and others, M'Culloch v. Kirschbaum, M'Donald and others v. Murray and others, Blackman and another v. Mylechrane; ex parte Heggarty, to vary Judge's order.

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.—Bennett v. Flood, part heard; Bloxsome v. Rodgers, Grogan v. Slapp.

CHINESE MISSION ON THE TURON.

[COMMUNICATED.]

ABOUT 2000 (two thousand) Chinese are engaged in gold-mining and in occupations depending on that branch of industry, on the Turon River, a tributary of the Macquarie. Hitherto, however, it has been found impossible to do anything for their evangelization, notwithstanding the anxiety of ministers and private Christians of all denominations, in consequence of the insuperable difficulty of the language. There are a few Chinese who understand English sufficiently for ordinary business, but they are of course ignorant of the Gospel. There are also one or two who are nominally Christians, but know nothing more than that Christians worship Jesus. One man professed himself a Christian, and on being asked what a Christian was, he crossed himself, and exclaimed "Santa Maria." This was the extent of his knowledge of Christianity.

It was therefore with very lively satisfaction that we heard, from Mr. Laughton's communication, that there was now a prospect of obtaining the services of a competent agent. And we are now rejoiced to learn that Mr. Laughton's appeal has been so far successful, that he has felt himself justified in engaging the man Kong Shing Kôn for six months. A small cottage has been taken for his residence, and a large room provided for Sabbath service and Sabbath school. Mr. J. M. Henley, an Anglo-Chinese linguist and interpreter, presently residing on the Turon, has kindly offered his assistance in the conduct of the Sabbath School. Kong Shing Kôn has held several services already, which have been well attended by Chinese, who listen with much attention to the word of life.

The Turon Chinese mission may therefore now be regarded as fairly commenced. Mr. Laughton again visited Sofala, the principal township on the Turon gold-field, on the 23rd August, with a view of completing the arrangements, though the missionary has been actually at work since the beginning of August, visiting the Chinese up and down the river, and also at Wattle Flat, another settlement three to six miles from Sofala, on the Bathurst Road.

A service was held on Wednesday evening, 24th August, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Sofala, kindly lent for the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, who takes great interest in the mission. The service was attended by the resident Gold Commissioners and several of the principal European inhabitants, and about 80 to 100 Chinese. This number would have been greatly exceeded, but that many of the Chinese had been in some commotion on account of some trifling insubordination among them at a little distance from Sofala. The Rev. Mr. Laughton commenced the service by giving out the hymn, "Come let us join our cheerful songs," during the singing of which the Chinese all stood attentively, with the rest of the congregation. The 103rd Psalm was then read from the English Bible, each verse being also read from the Chinese Bible by the missionary Kong Shing Kôn. Prayer followed, the Chinese kneeling, and observing perfect quiet, though the prayer was not interpreted. Mr. Laughton then stated briefly, for the information of the European part of the congregation, the nature of the contemplated mission, and then proceeded to deliver an address to the Chinese, which was interpreted to them, sentence by sentence, by Mr. J. M. Henley. The address was of a very simple and elementary character. The following is a brief outline:—

"Men and Brethren,—I am desirous of addressing a few words to you, in order to assure you that there are many in this land who desire to promote your true happiness. You have left your native land, and come hither in search of gold. I desire to shew you that there is something more to be desired than gold, without which all the gold in Australia can never make you happy. From all I have seen, and from all I hear, I believe you to be an industrious hard-working class of men, and as you must be aware that I can have no motive in addressing you but the wish to do you good, I am sure you will listen with patience and attention to what I have to say.

"Have you ever reflected, that when you die you cannot take with you any of the gold for which you work so diligently? Have you ever thought that after death you will be called to account, together with the rest of mankind, for what you have done while you were alive? The great God, who made the world and all things therein, who made you, and us, and all men of one blood, and to whom all the gold and silver in the world rightfully belongs, will certainly require us to account for all our actions, and will reward or punish us as we have done well or ill. I think you all know this. I hope you all believe that there is another life to come after this life, and that our happiness or misery in the future life depends upon our conduct in this life. Our happiness or misery after death does not depend upon our being rich or poor in this life, but upon our being good men or bad men. Sometimes good men are in this life poor and afflicted; sometimes bad men are rich and prosperous; but in the next life this apparent inequality will be put right: good men will be happy, and bad men will be miserable, for ever.

"I hope you all know and believe this. But do you also know, that no man is of himself able to be good—that no man is of himself able to keep the commandments of God. Some men do better than other men; but no man, however well he may do, is able to keep God's commandments without many failures. Every one of us breaks God's commandments every day, in thought, word, and deed. We are not able to do what is right, and to refrain from doing what is wrong, even if we desire it, because we are not now what man was originally, when God first created him." Mr. L. then narrated the scripture history of the creation of our first parents, in knowledge, righteousness, and holiness; of the temptation and fall of man; of the corruption of the human race; and of the destruction of all mankind by a flood of waters, a fact which is distinctly preserved in the Chinese traditions. Only one family of eight persons was saved by means of an ark or vessel which floated on the waters, while every other living being was destroyed. God had promised that he would not again destroy the world by water, of which promise the rainbow, which they had often seen, was a pledge. But he would destroy it again by fire. God waited a long time, for he was very compassionate, but, at last, judgments would come; and all the wicked would be destroyed, and cast into the fire that burneth for ever, which was, therefore, called the second death. "But then, you will ask, if we cannot keep God's commandments—if, when we have done all we can, we are not able to live without sin, how can we escape in the last judgment? This is the great question which every one of us has to ask himself: How shall man be just with God? And I must now tell you how that question is to be answered." Mr. Laughton then stated the leading facts in the history of Jesus Christ, the promised seed of the woman who should bruise the serpent's head—His miraculous birth—His miracles—His teaching—His being crucified, &c.—concluding as follows:—"Thus the Son of God died a shameful death. He might have saved himself, for the power of God was in him; but had he saved himself, he could not have saved you and me. He gave himself to death of his own free will, not because *he* deserved to die, but because *we* deserved to die: and such was his love for us, that he died instead of us, that we might be saved from the wrath of God. Being, however, free from all sin, death could not keep dominion over him, and so on the third day he rose again from the dead. He was seen alive by his chosen followers, who had been with him during his life, and whom he now fully instructed in all things pertaining to the kingdom of God. Finally, He commanded his followers to go into all the world and teach all nations what he had taught them, beginning at Jerusalem, the very city in which He had been put to death. He then ascended into Heaven, there to plead His own blood for the salvation of men before the throne of God. This Jesus I now preach unto you. Neither you, nor I, nor any man or woman on earth, is able to keep God's law; but Christ has kept it, and has also suffered the punishment due to your sins and mine. If ye repent, and believe in Jesus, God will put his Holy Spirit in your hearts, and teach you to be like Jesus, who was holy, harmless, and undefiled. I exhort you, therefore, to believe in the name of Jesus, the only name under Heaven given among men whereby we can be saved from the wrath to come. I exhort you to repent and believe the Gospel you have heard—that so, when at length you shall rise from your graves, you shall rise to glory, honour, and immortality."

After Mr. Laughton's address, which, with the interpretation, occupied about an hour and a quarter, and was listened to with the most earnest attention, a short address was delivered in the Chinese language by Kong Shing Kôn, who also offered prayer in the same language. Rev. Mr. Caldwell then offered prayer in English, and the proceedings of this interesting evening were concluded by praise and benediction.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(*From the Maitland Ensign of yesterday.*)

THE half-yearly meeting of the above company was held in the company's offices, Morpeth, yesterday afternoon, the Chairman of the Board (Mr. B. Lee, junior) presiding. There was a large attendance of shareholders.

The Chairman opened the business of the meeting by reading the advertisement convening the meeting. He then read the following half yearly report:—

Twenty-fourth Report of the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company.

1st. The directors, in again meeting the proprietors to present their twenty-fourth half-yearly report, regret that they cannot submit so highly favourable an account of their earnings as they have been accustomed to do for some time past, in consequence of the decrease in the carrying trade, caused by the disastrous succession of floods experienced during the past half-year.

2nd. The continuation of severe weather has seriously interfered with the regular trips, thus causing a considerable decrease in the returns for the passenger traffic.

3rd. The gross earnings of the company, as per balance-sheet, from 30th January to 31st July,

1864, amount to ...	£18,264 14 2
Less expenses ...	13,450 10 3
Leaving a balance of ...	£4,814 3 11
which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:— For payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum ...	£2750 0 0
	£2,064 3 11
For allowance to shippers and claims for loss and damage ...	1,238 11 9
To be carried to profit and loss ...	£825 12 2

4th. The directors have not yet availed themselves of the power given to them at a special general meeting, to increase the capital of the company, by the issue of new shares, not deeming it advisable to order a new boat at present. But they purpose, as soon as there is a prospect of an increasing trade, to give effect to the resolution passed by the shareholders.

5th. In order to meet the decreased earnings of the company, the directors have made considerable reductions in their staff, and in the salaries of their officers, and by which three steamers are now worked by the officers and crew of two boats. These reductions, amounting to a considerable sum, have not, however, to any great extent affected the profits of the past half-year, having been only recently carried out, but will considerably increase the net earnings of the next half-year.

6th. The directors have also to report that the new boilers for the City of Newcastle are nearly completed, and that the work has been done up to the present time in a very satisfactory manner. The boilers will be placed on board as soon as completed, and it is anticipated that this boat will be again on the line, in a thoroughly efficient state, ready for the wool season.

7th. The directors beg to report that, in consequence of there not being sufficient trade for the Anna Maria on the lower part of the river during the late floods, she has made several successful trips to West Maitland, where she has met with a great deal of encouragement, and done good service to the company.

8th. It will be the duty of the proprietors to elect two directors in the place of George Vindin and A. B. Portus, Esqs., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The following duly qualified proprietors have given the requisite notice that they are candidates for the vacant seats in the direction, viz., G. Vindin, and J. Campbell, Esqs.

9th. It will also be necessary, in compliance with the deed of settlement, to elect two auditors, in the place of John Wisdom, and John Keating, Esqs , who are eligible for re-election.

10th. The dividend will be payable at the Commercial Bank, Morpeth, on and after the third day of September, 1864; and at the Commercial Bank, Sydney, on and after the 5th day of September, 1864.

H. R. N. S. N. Company's Office, Morpeth, August 30th, 1864.

The Chairman, in a lengthy speech, moved the adoption of the report. He was sorry, he said, that circumstances over which the directors had no control, prevented him from laying before them the usual flattering report. The one submitted, however, was better, he thought, than might have been expected. (Hear, hear.) He then proceeded to refer in detail to the various items in the report, and concluded by moving its adoption.

Mr. Kettle (of Sydney), in an extremely flattering and eulogistic speech, seconded the adoption of the report, which, after some further remarks from Mr. J. B. R. Robertson and Mr. Cracknell, was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. W. Scott proposed, and Mr. O'Keefe seconded the nomination of Mr. G. Vindin as a director. Carried unanimously. Mr. Keating proposed, and Mr. Kettle seconded that Mr. J. Campbell be elected as a director. This motion was also carried unanimously.

The election of auditors was then proceeded with. On the motion of Mr. Burns, seconded by Captain Brown, Mr. R. Cracknell was elected an auditor for the ensuing six months. Mr. G. Lee proposed Messrs. Wisdom and Keating. Mr. Wisdom was elected. The number of votes recorded in favour of each candidate was as follows:—Wisdom, 16; Cracknell, 10; Keating, 5. A poll was not demanded, and Messrs. Cracknell and Wisdom were therefore declared duly elected.

The usual votes of thanks were then passed to the directors, retiring officers, the working staff, &c. Mr. Lee, on behalf of the directors, returned thanks. Mr. Keating and Mr. Cohen also acknowledged the compliment in brief speeches.

After the transaction of some further unimportant business, the proceedings terminated. The majority of the gentlemen present returned to East and West Maitland by special train.

THE BORDER CUSTOMS.

(*From the Albury Banner, August 27.*)

A NOTIFICATION is given by a Government advertisement in another column that on and after the 19th of next month, the collection of Customs' duties will be enforced on the New South Wales bank of the Murray. The *Sydney Herald*, in a semi-official paragraph a few days ago, thus announced the intention of the Government. [A portion of the paragraph referred to is here extracted.] Since then the necessary officers for the collection of the duties have been appointed to act at the places above-mentioned, and is has also been decided that a bonded store shall be forthwith established at Moama. Thus the machinery would appear to be all arranged, and we have now to look at its probable effect in working, and the way in which we should accept and deal with this sudden change of affairs. About four years ago there was a great outcry in consequence of an endeavour to carry out a similar proposition, and, after some fierce warfare and agitation, the officers were withdrawn. Now, we are inclined at once to say that we are of opinion that the matter comes before us at the present moment under a totally different aspect to that which it then assumed. We believe that, if carried out in their strict integrity, the enforcement of Border Customs will be a matter of justice to the colony and a positive advantage to the district. It is sheer nonsense to urge that it is an argument why we should at once join the agitators of Riverina, and go in strongly for separation. We take it that the force of the argument lies exactly the other way, and that it is so will be apparent to all who think seriously upon the subject. We will explain, however, why we regard the previous attempt to enforce duties, and the present movement, in a different light. Then it was a question of double duties, now it is not. It is a question now of difference of duty and the mode of conveyance of dutiable goods. Then if a hogshead of rum came from Melbourne by dray, it paid first a duty of 10s. per gallon in Melbourne, and 7s. per gallon on the river bank, making 17s. per gallon. Now, the hogshead of rum can be brought from Melbourne out of bond and by way of Goolwa and the Murray can be landed on the north bank of the river at the New South Wales duty of 7s per gallon only. The same with tea where there was the Victorian duty of sixpence per pound and the New South Wales duty of threepence, making ninepence, while we can now get it by the Lady Daly, or, by any of the fleet of steamers which we shall be glad to see on the river, for one-third of that duty; and the same with several other articles on which the duty levied in this colony is less than that of Victoria. In thus giving our adhesion to the Government intention it is, however, conditional upon two points which must be enforced and insisted upon. The first is that a bonded warehouse should be established here simultaneously with the commencement of the collection of the duties. Indeed, this is only fair, and we do not imagine it would for a moment be opposed, if only strongly and rightly demanded. The river is only navigable, at present, for a portion of the year, and it would be clearly monstrous to compel importers to lay in a heavy stock for the entire year, on the whole of which they must pay the duty before they could get or use any part. So also would it be equally monstrous to compel us, in order to avoid this, to make use of the bonded warehouse at Moama, and to pay heavy carriage on goods travelling that immense distance. Therefore, we must have a bonded warehouse at Albury. The next point is that we must insist upon having a proper road for our supplies. It will be many years, under the most favourable circumstances, before the Southern Railway can be made available for the direct transit of our goods, but we have the river at our doors, and this must be made serviceable to us. We are not to be placed in the position of being compelled to contribute duties and to be left without the means of drawing our supplies without paying twice over for them in the way of Customs. Therefore, we must insist that the Government at once set to work with a broad and liberal scheme of making the river navigable all the year round for vessels having a light draught of water, such as the Firefly and the Lady Darling, which are able to make a passage in twenty inches of water. We must require that the proceeds of these duties shall be expended upon the river in clearing and rendering it navigable at all seasons. Under these two conditions, we believe the collection of Customs would be a benefit, but not otherwise; and we will proceed to show how it would work. Upon many articles of consumption the New South Wales duty is much less than the Victorian. On tea, as we have said, it is threepence per pound against sixpence; on coffee, twopence per pound against sixpence; on beer, twopence per gallon against sixpence; on tobacco, two shillings per pound against half-a-crown; on rum and whisky seven shillings per gallon, against ten shillings, and so on. Now, we do not suppose that the enforcement of duties will cause a single pound to be spent more with Sydney merchants, or a pound less with Melbourne merchants than at present; but with a bonded warehouse here and a navigable river, whether the goods came from Sydney, Adelaide, or Melbourne, they could come up the river and be stored, and drawn out from time to time as wanted, on payment of the lower duty. Take a hogshead of rum or a case of gin for example; the duty is now perhaps three times the cost of the article, but an importer, with the bonded warehouse at his command, could lay in his stock and pay the duty as his trade required it, enabling him to have the command of just three times the capital in his business compared with what he would have if he had to pay five shillings a gallon for the spirit and ten shillings a gallon duty before he could draw a single drop. Fair and ordinary competition would give the advantage of this to the consumer, and the cost of dutiable articles would be less to the retailer and the small purchaser. A wholesale storekeeper, with £1000 to go to market with, instead of having two-thirds absorbed in paying duty for what he might not sell in a year, would find his £1000 go as far as £3000 at present in the articles we have mentioned. So also any one could order his chest or two of tea, his few bags of sugar, &c., from Melbourne, they would be put on one of the steamers, the Rangatira or the Koorong, with a permit; at Goolwa they would be reshipped to the Lady Daly, in a fortnight they would be here, stored in the Queen's warehouse, and the consumers would get them at the lower duty which he would pay and draw his single chest or single bag as he required it. Upon the broad principle Albury would then be the market of supply for the district around to Tumbarumba, Urana, Wagga Wagga and all this part of the South-western district, to say nothing even of the supplying of the Ovens gold-fields with Victorian stores at a lower rate than they could be got by road. Carriage by road is now £14 per ton, and cargo by the river steamers can be conveyed from Melbourne to the bridge at Albury for £8; so that if Victoria still refuses to equalise her tariff with that of New South Wales, she might find her railway to Echuca, which has cost so many hundreds of thousands not worth a shilling for goods traffic. For these reasons, and many others which we may advance hereafter, we would hope that the Border Customs question will not be condemned without reflection. We, however, repeat that we must have a bonded warehouse, and the river made navigable.

MOUNTED VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Herald

SIR,—Your report of the Volunteer parade that took place on Saturday last contained some strictures on certain proceedings which, as a volunteer, I hope will prove effective. A most important suggestion is with reference to the command on parade. It is very well known the officers generally have not been so well instructed as they should have been in the routine of command, and there is no quality more requisite in an officer than confidence while in command. It is, however, impossible to acquire this confidence in any other way than by practice, and a rule is therefore laid down by the authorities that "*All* officers from time to time, when qualified, *must* be ordered to exercise the battalion." There is no reservation whatever about the matter, and so firmly impressed with the fact is Colonel M'Murdo that, in an address to the Volunteer officers, he expressed his intention of acting up to this rule, and placing a battalion successively in charge of the captains, by which means every subaltern would at one period or other perform duties appertaining to officers of higher rank, and every captain become practically conversant with the responsibilities of command. It is well known that the captains of the present Volunteer force were nearly all selected at one time, their appointments were published in the *Gazette* simultaneously, and the order of publication alone determined the seniority. Yet it has hitherto been the custom to place the same officers in the position of commanders and major on *every* parade, by which the instructions from the authorities are completely ignored—and ignored too for the benefit of those who have only a sort of abstract right to the position, and which right, for the best of all possible reasons, ought to be occasionally waived, or entirely set aside. The Volunteers in this or any other country meet only for instruction—and each parade, with the exception of that on the Queen's Birthday, is nothing more than an instruction parade. How then can general instruction be imparted to the officers if, on each occasion when they are present at parade, the same post only is to be occupied. That this matter may be seriously considered by the Inspecting Field-Officer is to be desired on the broad ground of securing greater efficiency.

I will just allude to another point. There has been a rumour for some time past that Volunteer staff officers are to be appointed. It is most desirable and only fair that these appointments should be thrown open to the whole of the captains now in the force who were elected at the outset, and then made only upon the merits of a competitive examination. Though I believe the three officers who now perform staff duties will, from the greater facilities they have had of becoming acquainted with those duties, succeed in securing the position, it will, nevertheless, be more satisfactory, I should hope, to themselves, and certainly to their brother officers, to have this test applied.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

A VOLUNTEER.

PURSUIT OF MORGAN.—We have still no news to report with reference to the ruffian Morgan, or his capture. Acting sub-inspector Zouch and his party have returned to town from their still fruitless search, men and horses much the worse for the weather and roads, or rather no roads. Owing to the absence of superintendent M'Lerie, from Albury, on sick leave, sub-inspector Morrow has gone on there this week to fill his place, while Mr. Zouch will remain here to take Mr. Morrow's place for the time.—*Wagga Wagga Express.*

SICK RELIEF AND SUPERANNUATIONS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

(From the London Review.)

The Government proposal of life assurance for labouring classes has concentrated public attention upon the state of Friendly Societies. It appears to be admitted that the contributions of many of these societies are inadequate to pay the benefits they promise to their members. Many societies are on the verge of bankruptcy. In some few cases the members are wisely seeking the counsel of eminent actuaries, who may, by an alteration in the rules and rates of contributions, establish the societies on a safe and solid basis. A panic among these institutions might lead to the dissolution of many of them, and be the occasion of inflicting much hardship and injustice upon the more aged members. If, on the other hand, they refuse to take warning by the examples of insolvency accumulated in Parliamentary debates and Blue-books, the members of existing Friendly Societies will bitterly rue their ostrich-like blindness and wilfulness.

Friendly Societies for labouring men are as necessary to them as life assurances for the rich, and are to be advocated on the same grounds. As a rule, few working men are accustomed to lay by money out of their weekly wages. The working man for the most part lives from "hand to mouth." If he lays by a £10 note against sickness, it is difficult to keep it in his box, or in the savings bank, in the face of urgent claims from the families of deceased relatives and shopmates. A Friendly Society, like a life assurance company, is a mutual assurance society, in which those members whose health and life are preserved to them assist the less fortunate members (and their families) who suffer from disease or accident. Such societies, so to speak, strike a rough average of good and ill fortune. They do something to redress the inevitable inequalities of human life. The men who may be thought to draw the prizes, die early; but those who survive are not unhappy in the reflection that they still live, and pay. It is only by a system of mutual assurance that the mass of working men can obtain relief in sickness without going to the parish, or the payment of certain sums to their surviving families at death, or superannuation allowances for their old age.

The best and soundest Friendly Societies may and ought to provide three classes of benefits :—1. Sick relief ; 2. Payment of sums at the deaths of members and members' wives (usually in the nature of burial club allowances) ; and 3. Pensions for worn-out workmen in their old age; otherwise superannuation allowances, or, more correctly still, deferred annuities. To enable these three objects to be effectually accomplished, a system of mutual assurance on a large scale is indispensable. A small society is liable to continual derangement, and in the third class of benefits it will be safer for the managers to deal with the Government or some solvent and old-established life-office for deferred annuities. But due precautions having been taken in regard to the rates of contributions and a sufficiently wide basis of members, it cannot be too widely known that a comparatively small weekly contribution will secure all these objects for the working man. He will receive sick pay varying from 10s. to 20s. a week; £10 or £20 on death; and a modest deferred annuity of from 5s. to 10s. per week.

The weekly contribution is the workman's sheet-anchor. So long as he pays this he is saving, as truly and often much more effectually than if he put by the same sum in a strong box. No doubt if he were sure to live on, and to "keep his health," as they say at Washington, and if he were continually investing and re-investing his money to advantage until he reached the age of sixty-five, he might do better to save and accumulate. But looking at the thousand snares and temptations which beset the lower classes, we doubt whether any means of storing up small gains equally safe, equally profitable, and equally available for the accidents and events of life, has yet been devised. A labourers' cottage building association, which should make him the proprietor of his own house and freehold plot of ground, might offer him a better and more attractive investment; but even a well-devised scheme of this kind would either be usefully supplemented by a small payment against sickness and disability, or else the members would do well to secure this provision by a weekly payment elsewhere.

It being clearly understood that the legitimate objects of a Friendly or Provident Society are to provide against the exigencies of sickness, age, or death, with a moral certainty that the benefits subscribed and paid for shall be actually received, the principles upon which the tables and rules ought to be framed are the next subject of consideration. To begin with sickness, the rates ought to be graduated as to age. The allowances should be from 10s. to 20s. per week, and the money received ought to be invested on Government and no other security. Good interest to working men means bad security. Life offices are conducted by men accustomed to deal with money, and acquainted with every form of safe investment; but working men will do better for the interests intrusted to them, at all events in the long run, by lodging their money with the Government. The rates of payment entitling to sick allowance ought to be calculated upon the latest and most approved data. Sick allowances should cease at sixty years of age, but at this age or sixty-five the rates of contribution should cease, and retiring members should receive half pay for the remainder of life. The deferred annuity now comes into operation, and the Friendly Society, if it has handed over the money received for superannuation to the Government, is relieved from all further charge for the aged member, except at death. Even this last liability may and ought to be taken off the hands of the Friendly Society by a life assurance company. One or two model societies hand over the money received to insure the payment of a sum at death to some old established and respectable assurance office. A policy for any sum from £20 to £200 may thus be obtained with perfect certainty to the member, and without risk to the office. This arrangement saves all parties trouble. The member is not obliged to put by his money, and make a quarterly journey to the savings bank in one quarter of the town, or the life-office in another. His weekly contribution, which he scarcely misses, suffices for all three contingencies. Females are not usually allowed to become members of the sick fund, but it is found desirable to encourage them to subscribe for annuities, payments at death, and endowments for children. Such Friendly Societies are really at one and the same time Government Annuity Branch Institutions and Life Assurance Agencies, and entitled to the 25 per cent. of which so much was heard in a late debate, or such less agency fee as the more respectable offices may feel disposed to give to those who bring them business and save them trouble. The excellence of the plan we have sketched is that the rates of sick payment having been fixed on sure data, the rest of the scheme is self-acting, and attains to the greatest certainty of which human calculations admit.

Some of the best and soundest Friendly Societies for the benefit of workmen at this moment are the Railway Benefit Societies, established, controlled, and liberally aided by the great railway companies. The London and North-Western, ten years ago, established a Superannuation Fund, to which their officers contribute annually two and a half per cent. on their salaries, the company on their part contributing a sum equal to the aggregate contributions of the subscribing members. A Railway Friendly Society has also been established on this line, to which the company contribute to the extent of the pay of any sick member, less 1s. a day, for fourteen days. The Great Eastern gave a donation of £500 towards establishing a benefit society for the station-masters, clerks, and porters of that line. The London and South-Western have established one of the best and soundest friendly societies in existence for the benefit of their workmen. They pay 3d. a week for each member while he is in their service, in addition to a fixed sum of £150 a year for expenses of management, the annual contribution of the company towards the funds being limited to £600 a year. The company also allow 5 per cent. interest on the accumulated capital of the society which is placed in their keeping. The Great Western, Bristol and Exeter, and South Wales Railway unite in supporting a Provident Society, to which they jointly contribute £900 per annum. The Great Northern have celebrated their prosperous year of 1863 by a graceful donation of £1000 towards The Great Northern Benefit Society. The Midland Railway contribute, under a resolution of the proprietors, £500 a year towards the Midland Railway Friendly Society. The London and Brighton liberally support a Provident Society, and the directors have further generously undertaken responsibility in regard to a Railway Servants' Insurance Fund. It is unnecessary to extend the list, but we may express a hope that ere long every railway in the kingdom (the smaller lines in combination with each other) will have its Provident or Friendly Society.

A few examples of the rates of contribution and the benefits allowed may be useful to other societies. The Great Western Provident Society has three classes of sick pay—12s., 17s., and £1 per week; and the contributions of a man of twenty are respectively 5½d., 7½d., or 9d. The Great Eastern rates are 4d., 6d., and 8d., per week, which entitle members to medical attendance and medicine and the following sick allowances,—8s., 12s., and 16s. per week, together with the following payments at death :—of member, £10, £15, or £20; member's wife, £3, £4, or £6, according to class. The London and South-Western have five classes of payments and benefits. Men between twenty and twenty five pay either 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., or 9d. per week, for which they receive sick pay as follows,—10s. 12s. 6d., 15s., 17s. 6d., or £1. Nor is this all, for the above moderate contributions secure them not only sick pay, but a deferred annuity, at the age of sixty five, of half the foregoing—viz., 5s. per week, 6s. 3d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 9d., or 10s. On the death of a member in any class £10 is paid to his survivors, and £5 on the death of a member's wife. Members can insure for an additional £10 at death, on paying 1d. a week if from twenty to twenty-five, and a trifle more if older. The Great Northern also divide their contributors into five classes, according to the wages received, and without distinction of age. We give the two classes at the top and bottom of the scale. Class E, receiving from 7s. to 12s. wages, pays 2d. per week; receives sick full pay 3s. 6d. for twenty-six weeks; half pay, 1s. 9d. for twenty-six weeks more; and quarter pay, 1s. for a third term of twenty-six week. Class A, receiving 25s. a week wages, pays to the fund 11d. a week; receives 20s. a week full sick pay, 10s. half pay, and 5s. quarter pay as above. Class E also receives £2 at member's death, and Class A £10, and £7 on death of member's wife during member's life. The directors of the Great Northern wished to include pensions for disabled and superannuated members, and tables were prepared by the Government actuary. The servants, however, remonstrated against the necessary deductions from their pay, and this part of the scheme was abandoned. The success of the superannuation fund of the London and North-Western, and other companies, will, however, it may be predicted, induce the directors of the Great Northern to reconsider the subject.

Railway boards have no doubt great advantages in establishing and working friendly societies. They employ the ablest actuaries to prepare their tables and revise them when necessary. They can, and do, in certain cases, compel their servants to join their friendly society, unless they can prove that they are members of some solid and safe society having similar objects. They can control the proceedings of the society, take care of the capital, and guarantee the members against malversation and dishonesty on the part of the society's officers. A due regard to their own interests compels the directors to select only those servants who are in sound and vigorous health. One need not be an actuary to perceive that, without due care in the selection of healthy members, the most scientific tables will not prevent a Friendly or Provident Society from coming to grief. Many well-meaning and honestly-administered working class societies have been unable to meet their engagements owing to want of care in the selection of healthy members. A few diseased and ailing men have drained the strong boxes of many sick clubs and broken them up. Railway servants, moreover, are picked men. They are of necessity sober and steady; they are well paid; and, so long as they do their duty, no class of men are more certain of regular employment. They soon begin to feel that they have a vested interest in a sound and permanent Benefit Society, and do not lightly sacrifice their claims on the society by jeopardising their connection with the company.

The example of the great railway companies is well worthy the attention of other employers of labour. Few private industrial undertakings are sufficiently large to warrant the principals in establishing a friendly society "upon the premises." But in towns the employers in particular trades might organise such societies. The management should be mainly left to the working men, but the masters should be to a limited extent represented in the direction. The best aid the employers can give their work men is to aid them in helping themselves, and the beneficent uses of Friendly Societies such as we have described are self-evident.

An equestrian statue of King George IV. has been placed on the pedestal at the north-east corner of Trafalgar-square. A similar statue of King George III. is to be placed on the vacant pedestal, at the north-west corner, by the Royal College of Physicians. The four corners will then be occupied by the two Kings, Sir Charles Napier, and Sir Henry Havelock.

Custom House, Sydney,
18th August, 1864.

MURRAY RIVER CUSTOMS' DUTIES.—Notice is hereby given that Customs' Stations have been established at Albury, Corowa, Moama, Swan Hill Crossing, Euston, and Wentworth, and that on and after the 19th day of September next, DUTIES will be levied on all goods which, being subject to duty under the New South Wales Tariff, shall be brought across the River Murray from Victoria.

No goods of any description will be allowed to be brought into New South Wales by way of the Murray, until a list of them, containing their true description and value, shall have been submitted to the Customs' Officer at one or other of the abovenamed Stations, and duty shall have been paid on such as are subject to duty. At Moama, however, such goods may be warehoused under the Crown's lock, without payment of duty in the first instance.

If any such goods shall be brought into New South Wales contrary to this notice and to the Customs' laws, such goods will be forfeited, together with the vessels, boats, punts, drays, or other vehicles used in conveying or removing them, and all persons concerned in their conveyance or removal will be prosecuted according to law.

W. A. DUNCAN, Collector of Customs.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
26th August, 1864.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—Conveyance being required for the Post Office Mails to and from the undermentioned places, for three months, or for one year and three months, from 1st October next, persons who are disposed to contract for providing the same are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to the Treasury, before 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 14th September next, endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

SOUTHERN ROAD.

To and from Goulburn, Collector, and Gundaroo, three times a week.

To and from Gundaroo, Ginninderra, Canberra, and Queanbeyan, twice a week

The conditions will be the same as those published in the notice of the 1st September next, and tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewith. Special attention is directed to the last paragraph of conditions above referred to.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
23rd August, 1864.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS — Conveyance being required for the Post Office Mails to and from the undermentioned places, for three months and a half, or for one year and three months and a half, from 15th September next, persons who are disposed to contract for providing the same are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to the Treasury, before 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 7th September next, endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

NORTHERN ROAD.

To and from Newcastle Wharf, Post Office, and Railway Terminus, twice or oftener daily.

To and from the Newcastle Post Office, Pillar Box near Railway Station, and Branch Offices at Lake Macquarie Road and the Junction, twice or oftener daily.

The conditions will be the same as those published in the Notice of 1st September last, and tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewith. Special attention is directed to the last paragraph of conditions above referred to.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
30th August, 1864.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS FOR THE YEAR 1865.—The attention of intending Tenderers is directed to the advertisement in this day's GOVERNMENT GAZETTE calling for tenders for the above service.

A copy of the advertisement referred to, may be seen at every Post Office in the colony.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND. NEW ZEALAND. —AUCKLAND AND DRURY RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—TRACINGS of Plans, with Specifications, Conditions of Contract, &c., for the above railway, may now be seen on application at the office of Messrs. GILFILLAN and CO., 8, Macquarie-place, Sydney.

THOMAS CHEESEMAN.

Commissioners' Office, Council Chambers, Auckland, August 6th, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000, Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia.
Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Resident Secretary.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Sydney Branch, 62, Margaret-street.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LIFE ASSURERS.

The Directors of this Company, with the view of affording to assurants increased facilities as regards voyaging, have resolved to concede, free of extra charge, the privilege of proceeding to and from Europe in time of peace, in first-class vessels or steamers, via Cape Horn or Cape of Good Hope, as well as via Red Sea, provided there is no stoppage between Ceylon and Egypt longer than the delays in the departure of conveyances render indispensable.

ROBERT HENDERSON, Resident Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.
James Byrnes, Esq. | A. B. Smith, Esq.
Henry Prince, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq.
London agents—Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett, 29, Gresham-street.

Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the lowest current rates of premium.

Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required.

C. M. SMITH, Manager.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
Empowered by special Act of the N. S. Wales Legislature.
Offices, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
Life Assurance at English rates. Policies protected by the Legislature against seizure under the Insolvency Laws, and can be held by married women and minors in their own right.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
All the colonial Governments and principal Banks, and Mercantile Firms, accept this Society's guarantee policies in lieu of the bonds of private sureties.
Guarantee Policies issued separately or combined with Life Assurance.
The rates of premium in each Department are the lowest that can be adopted with safety to the Assured and the Society.
Forms of proposal and every information can be obtained from FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

NETHERLANDS INDIA FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Offices: Batavia.
Agencies in India, China, Manila, Singapore, Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle.
Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates on behalf of the above Company, by FROST, KOHLER, and CO., agents.
Marine Surveyor in Sydney, Captain W. F. Norie.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform the mercantile community and masters of vessels, that they are appointed Agents at this port for the Dutch, Hamburgh, and Bremen underwriters, and request that, in cases of damage of vessels or goods insured in Holland, Hamburgh, or Bremen, immediate application may be made to them, whereby the settlement of eventual claims will be materially facilitated.

FROST, KOHLER, and CO.

PRODUCE STORES. — Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

AUSTRALIAN BOND and FREE STORES, Elizabeth-street North, near Circular Quay. Every description of goods, free or bond, received and stored at moderate rates in the abovenamed secure, spacious, and centrally situated stores. Apply to J. FRAZER and CO., York-street; M. BAAR and CO., Pitt-street; or L. CARROLL, Warehousekeeper.

TURKISH BATH, Bligh-street.—Gentleman's Bath open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Ladies' Bath open daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Working men's Bath open daily from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

"I am more and more, every day, persuaded by my experience of the great value of the Turkish bath. I have been boiled, or rather roasted again into youth."—Sir JOHN FIFE, M.D., Introducer of the bath into the Newcastle Infirmary.

"In Cyprus, where there is a mixed Mahometan and Christian population, the Mahometans who use the Turkish bath are almost free from consumption, while the Christians, who do not use it, fall frequent victims to that disease."—Dr. BARTER.

"Gout and rheumatism are hardly known among the bathing population of Turkey."—URQUHART.

"The Turkish bath is looked upon so much in the light of a panacea, that the lower orders never dream of consulting a physician when taken ill."—Dr. MILLIGEN, physician to the Sultan.

MEDICAL CARD.—Dr. VAN HEEKEREN, Consulting Physician, from New York (U.S.), may be consulted confidentially on all nervous diseases and prostration of the system, nervous and physical debility, all neglected complaints, and those arising from exposure, imprudence, or excesses.

Dr. Van Heekeren's great experience in the hospitals of Paris, and his long practice in the United States of America, give him the guarantee of great success also in this colony.

All cases given up by other physicians as incurable will be attended to with the utmost care.

Consultations to both sexes, from 9 a.m. till 9 o'clock in the evening, at 283, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

N.B.—Private and separate waiting rooms.

ESTABLISHED 21 years.—Corner of Pitt and King streets.—Dr. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.—Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped. Moderate charges. Opposite Toogood's Hotel. N.B.—No connection with my old establishment, No. 330, George-street.

330, GEORGE-STREET, BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, dentist, supplies ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed upon the new patent vulcanite base—a new and superior principle that supersedes the use of gold in cases of great loss of teeth and absorbtion of the gums; being free of cutting edges, it enables the wearer to masticate and articulate with the greatest ease and comfort. ☞ Observe, charges strictly moderate. Note the address—THE OLD DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, 330, George-street, near Hunter-street.

BRISBANE-STREET, eight doors from the South Head Road.—Dr. EMANUEL, D.D.S., extracts teeth before 9 a.m., and after 6 p.m., at his private residence. Established 22 years.

MEDICAL.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, one of the leading Practices on the Northern Road, with a good introduction. Assortment of drugs and all &c. Apply by letter to M. R. C. S., French Cafe, 283 and 285, George-street, Sydney.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each; per post 1s. 2d. and 2s. 10d.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. NIXEY'S CRYSTALLIZED EXTRACT OF FULLER'S EARTH is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woollen, lace, lawn, muslin, &c.; possesses unequalled efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like colour of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali.

"The Extract of Fuller's Earth is the quickest and most effective article ever introduced, incapable of injury to the hands or the finest fabric, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated."—*Times*, August 27, 1854.

May be obtained through any respectable tradesman. Sample packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 6d. 12, Soho Square, London.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

Persons of a full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For females, these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To mothers they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken, and for children of all ages they are unequalled.

These pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229, Strand London," to be impressed upon the Government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW (late Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co.), 219, Pitt-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—For all cutaneous complaints Holloway's Ointment is a sovereign remedy. Health depends on a natural state of the skin; whenever its action is irregular illness results. All can prevent this by Holloway's remedies. Sold by Messrs. SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street.

M'CARROLL'S, PITT-STREET.

In a room where a number of persons had met
To talk about matters of trade—
To speak about this, and chat about that—
There was one of them eagerly said—

Now what do you think of M'Carroll's new shop,
We've seen nothing like it before,
It's the general talk, and the evening walk,
To go there and lounge by the door.

Its quite a grand sight on a Saturday night
To see them all cutting and weighing;
The women by scores block up the two doors,
Calling out, come now don't keep me waiting.

The shambles at seven are groaning with weight,
Fat bullocks and sheep in long rows,
The quantity sold by the time it strikes eight,
People wonder wherever it goes.

Phil's head's screwed on right, one dryly replied,
How he holds all the butchers so cheap,
Even they, too, have said he ru'es all the trade,
And has rolled them up all of a heap.

More power to him then, roared out nine or ten,
To go out of our way we'd be willing,
Walk in mud and in slop to go to his shop,
To leave with M'Carroll our shilling.

And may he long live, assistance to give
To the labouring man and the poor,
For while he sells meat they'll get it so cheap
Of a jolly good "tucker" they're sure.

LIST OF PRICES.

	per lb.		per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	3d	German sausage	4d
Fore ditto ditto	2d	Black pudding	3d
By whole or half sheep.	2½d	Beef sausage	1½d
Mutton chops	3d	Pork ditto	6d
Rump steak	2½d	Veal	4d
Beef steak	1d	Pork	6d
Boiling beef	1d	Suet	5d
Corned beef	1d	White pudding	4d
Best ribs of roast beef	2d	Beef hams, by the whole	3d
Sirloin ditto	2½d	Ditto, by the piece	4d
Hind quarter beef	2d	Tripe	4d
Fore quarter beef	1½d	Brawn	8d
Spice beef	5d	Cow heels	5d each
Round beef, cooked	4d	Ox Tongues	1s 3d each

PHILIP M'CARROLL.
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern;
Corner Pitt and Market streets, Sydney;
William-street, Woolloomooloo;
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road;
Botany, near Hollinshed's.

IRON BEDSTEADS and Furniture, Selling off, at a great reduction, for cash. PITE'S, 161, Kent-street, by Gas-lane.

MARTELL'S and Hennessy's Brandy, pale and dark, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

CONGOU TEA, in chests and half-chests, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

CAVENDISH TOBACCO, a superior sample of 10's in ¼-boxes, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

COTTON WASTE, candle cotton, horsehair, horsehair seating, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

OAKUM, Pitch, Tar, Linseed Oil, White and Red Lead, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

COLMAN'S Mustard, tartaric acid, cream tartar, saltpetre, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

BOTTLED Ale and Porter, various brands, in quarts and pints, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

TUBING for water, galvanized and black, all sizes, from ½ to 1½ inch, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

SODA CRYSTALS, in small casks, just landed. J. J. CURRAN, 640, Haymarket.

LAW, SOMNER, and CO.—Prarie Grass, Rye Grass, Lucerne, and Clovers.

MANGOLD WURTZEL, Buck Wheat, Chicory, Field Peas and Beans, Mixed Pasture Grasses.

FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS.—The largest stock in the colony. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

PORK, just landed, barrels and half-barrels; brand—Temple and Co., London. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

IRISH PORK.—For SALE, by the undersigned, one hundred barrels prime MESS PORK, now landing, and ready for immediate delivery. BEILBY and SCOTT. August 29th.

ON SALE, Adelaide Hay, large and small bales, Iron Tanks, &c. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

HAY.—OATEN HAY, prime quality, now landing ex Highlander, on SALE by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte place.

ADELAIDE FLOUR and WHEAT.—
Beeby and Dunstan's superfine silk-dressed flour
Crown mills' ditto ditto ditto
Beeby and Dunstan's household ditto
Dunn and Sons' superfine silk-dressed ditto
Hart's ditto ditto ditto
Milling wheat
Seed ditto. BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE WHEAT, in store, and to arrive. N. CASTON, 6, Custom-house Buildings.

ADELAIDE FLOUR—
Magarey's
Duffield's
Giles and Smith's
Dunn's.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom house Buildings.

MUNTZ'S SHEATHING METAL, all sizes. N. CASTON, 6, Custom-house Buildings.

COMPOSITION NAILS, Spikes, and Bolts. N. CASTON, 6, Custom-house Buildings.

OTARD'S first-class BRANDIES, case and bulk. S. L. BENSUSAN, New Pitt-street.

BLASTING POWDER, Patent fuse, for SALE. J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

POTATOES.—Best Brouleo Seed Potatoes in Sydney, on SALE. W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

CIRCULAR HEAD POTATOES.—Now landing, ex the Commercial Wharf, ex Swallow, 80 tons, for SALE. WEBB and BOOTH, 57, Sussex-street.

POTATOES.—200 tons now landing, at the Market Wharf, ex Wave, from Warrnambool, for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, by WEBB and BOOTH, 57, Sussex-street.

POTATOES.—The best Brouleo seed. The cargoes of the ORIENT and NUMBA, now landing. L. MORAN, Victoria Wharf. Swede Turnips, £5 per ton.

WANTED to SELL real dairy-fed PORK, in 100-lb. casks, 6d. per lb. by the cask; a fine lot home-cured Hams and Bath Chaps and Bacon, 6½ per lb. by the side.
WILLIAM BOWNESS, 66, Sussex-street.

FIREWORKS. FIREWORKS. FIREWORKS. —Grand display of Fireworks, in the Inner Domain, shortly.

BREAD DUST, for Pigs and Poultry, on SALE. FREDERICK KORFF, 50, New Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, at the Stores, Market and Kent streets—
First-class oaten hay
Adelaide and colonial oats
Corn-fed bacon
Cheese and butter.
Wanted—Dairy salt, soup and bouilli. J. BIBB.

AMERICAN, Scotch, and English COOKING STOVES, from 70s. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

COLONIAL BACON, Hams and Chaps, manufactured by SOLOMON VINDIN and CO., West Maitland, can be obtained from most of the family grocers in Sydney, and wholesale, at the manufactory, West Maitland.

OATMEAL, in tins and kegs; Groats; B. and P. Corn Flour; Macaroni and Vermicelli, Candied Peel, Shell and Jordan Almonds, Blames, Currants; Colman's Mustard, Starch, and Blue; Carbonate of Soda, Cream of Tartar, Epsom Salts; Salmon and Herrings, in tins; Sardines, jar Salt, Hair Oil, Homœopathic Cocoa, &c., &c. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 90, Clarence-street.

BARRATT'S and RAVEN TWIST, duty paid.—Great Reduction in price of Barratt's and Raven Twist Tobacco.
J. M. LEIGH and CO., tobacconists, George-street.

PRIZE OATS, for Race Horses, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Superfine and seconds for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

ADELAIDE WHEAT and Bran, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

MAURITIUS SUGAR MATS for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

BONNIOT'S BRANDY.—Hogsheads, quarters, cases for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

DRIED APPLES, Cape Raisins, Caraway Seeds, Sugar Mats, American Tubs, for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26 ounces for SALE. Also, Nails, Spikes, and Rods, Stockholm Tar, Oils, Turpentine, Red Lead, White Lead, Paints, &c., &c.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

WINDOW GLASS, 1000 boxes, 10 x 8 to 60 x 36 inches. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

CURLED Horsehair, Sausage Skins, Salmon, in tins, for SALE. A. TANGE and CO., 3, Jamison-street.

LUCERNE SEED, fresh, just landed. HILTON BROWNE and CO., seedsmen (late Ferris).

TOBACCO SEED, warranted. HILTON BROWNE and CO., Stores (late Ferris), 239, Pitt-street.

GARDEN SEEDS, wholesale and retail. HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S Seed Stores (late Ferris).

COUCH GRASS SEED on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S (late Ferris) Stores, 239, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, a Photographer's Room—good business for practical photographer. Address A. Z., HERALD Office.

DRAIN PIPES, all sizes, cheaper than ever. WILLIAM CARY, Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.

PORTLAND CEMENT, best brands, weight and quality guaranteed, from 18s. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

WHITING, 6s. cwt.; Derby plaster, 20s. per barrel; white lead, from 24s. to 36s.

KEROSENE OIL, 5s. 6d. per gallon. W. CARY, between Bank and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-st.

KEROSENE OIL, Colza Oil, Ash Oars 12 to 16 feet. Iron tanks; coarse, fine, and rock salt. WRIGHT.

GALVANIZED, Plain, and Corrugated Iron, 24, 26, 28 gauge; tin plates, charcoal and coke. WRIGHT.

GUANO. Guano, Guano, for SALE. Apply to P. FARRELLY, Farrelly's Wharf.

ON SALE, cheap, at TAYLOR'S Wharf, a large quantity of LIME, marble flagging, shingles, cases, 4-ft. American laths, &c.

COAL and Cut FIREWOOD. W. JOLLY and CO., Darling Harbour Steam Saw Mills, Bathurst-street.

FREE PASSAGE to and from R. WYNNE'S Cement Stores, per Tram Cars.

PORTLAND CEMENT, best brands, weight and quality guaranteed, from 18s. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

WHITING in small casks, £5 per ton. R. WYNNE, Cement Stores, New Pitt-street.

20 TONS SHEET LEAD, 3, 4, 5, and 6 lbs. R. WYNNE, Slate Yard.

PLAIN and Corrugated Galvanized Iron, 26 and 28 gauge, now landing. R. WYNNE.

DRAIN PIPES, cheap. R. WYNNE, Slate Yard.

500,000 FEET Baltic and American G. and T. Flooring and Lining, shelving, clear pine, colonial pine and hardwood, doors, sashes, mouldings, &c., &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street. Branch yard, Parramatta-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

800,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Clear Pine, Baltic and American timber, shingles, doors, sashes, laths, ladders, lime, 5 and 6 feet box palings, 3000 blue gum felloes, 2½ and 3 inch.
N.B.—A large quantity of scantling at 7s. per 100 feet.
W. TAYLOR, Taylor's Wharf, Sussex-street.

TO be SOLD cheap, first-class FLAGGING. Apply Victoria Inn, Bay-street, Glebe.

BUS and Four HORSES to be SOLD cheap. Apply at Working-place, Glebe.

FOR SALE, a light OMNIBUS, nearly new, with three horses and harness, all in good order. Apply Time-keeper, Bus Stand, Glebe.

HORSES, Vehicles, Harness, and Dogs. Commissions executed for buyers and sellers. HERBERT GIBSON, 263, Castlereagh-street.

HORSES, Buggies, and Dogcarts on Hire. GIBSON'S Horse Depot, adjoining Burt's, 263, Castlereagh-st.

FOR SALE, a good second-hand SADDLE. Price 50s. M'DONALD, Brickfield-hill.

FOR SALE, cheap, COTTAGE, two rooms and kitchen, large yard and garden, plenty water, leasehold, 100, Macquarie-street South, near Campbell-street. Enquire EASTWAY and SON, 425, George-st.; or on premises.

FOR SALE, the GOODWILL and STOCK-IN-TRADE of Messrs. UPWARD and BOWLES' (late A. Martin) Horse and Stock Bazaar, Adelaide and Ann streets, Brisbane. The stock comprises twenty horses, broken to saddle and harness; carriages, dogcarts, break, and all the requirements for carrying on an extensive livery and auctioneering establishment. The premises are centrally situated, and consist of a comfortable cottage, stabling for twenty horses, carriage sheds, large water tank fitted with pump, stock-yards, haylofts, &c., &c.; in fact there is every convenience for carrying on an extensive business. This is a good opportunity for one or two men of small capital. Terms, liberal. For full particulars apply to S. C. BURT and CO., Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

SUBURBAN VILLA SITES, NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
ELEVATED and BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED SITES, on the Newtown and Enmore Roads, and surrounding the station, each ONE QUARTER OF AN ACRE TO FIVE ACRES in extent.
TERMS—One quarter cash, residue liberal credit, or purchasers will be granted a lease for twenty-one years, with option of buying in seven years, paying in the meantime interest on the purchase money at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.—Discount allowed for cash.
Plans may be inspected and further particulars obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

A BARGAIN.—For SALE, six two-storied stone and slated HOUSES, recently erected, in good repair, always tenanted, situated in Denham-street, Surry Hills. Yearly rental £143. Apply to Mr. JOHN ASPINALL, City Bank, who will show the premises; or to THOMAS CADELL, West Maitland.

FOR SALE or to LET, with early possession, that large and commodious family HOUSE known as Petersleigh, and situated on the Cook's River Road, almost immediately opposite St. Peter's Church, together with five or ten acres of paddock. The house contains drawing-room, 24 x 16, dining room 24 x 16, billiard room 24 x 22, library, pantry, store room, two kitchens, man servants' room, five bedrooms, two dressing rooms, bath room, water-closet, front and back staircase, hall, &c.; also two large attic rooms, three-stalled stable, hayloft, coach-house, fowl house, and other conveniences; tanks containing a never-failing supply of water, &c., &c. Apply on the premises; or to Mr. M. METCALFE, 9, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, a genteel RESIDENCE, 3 miles from town, containing six rooms, out-buildings, and nearly an acre of garden. M. J., HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, the following Stations in the Lachlan district, known as
NUBBA, BURTHONG, and GERALDRA,
in one block, with about
3000 HEAD OF CATTLE.
The estimated area is 145,000 acres, all are permanently watered with large creeks and a never-failing spring which runs for miles centrally. These runs are highly adapted for sheep or cattle, and their grazing capabilities not surpassed by any in the Lachlan district
IMPROVEMENTS.
Two paddocks and a tailing paddock, consisting of about 2000 acres, a large stockyard capable of containing 5000 head of cattle, also a good well and stock-keepers' huts.
They are situated N.E. of Wagga Wagga 50 miles.
Further particulars can be obtained by applying to EDWARD RYAN, Galong; or THOMAS LAIDLAW, Yass.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The splendid fattening Stations of NYMBOIDA and GEERGOROW, and one-half share of the SLIEVENAMON STATION, in the Clarence district, together with
5000 head (more or less) of quiet well-bred cattle
200 ditto (more or less) horses
2700 sheep, a large proportion of which are ewes to lamb.
Apply to Messrs. JOHN BINNY and CO., Pitt-street.

20,000 DARLING DOWNS WETHERS.—For SALE, 20,000 Darling Downs bred Wethers, 2, 3, and 4 years old, in equal proportions, deliverable (shorn) on Darling Downs in all October next. If required, the party purchasing can be equipped for overlanding on the station where the wethers will be delivered. N.B.—All the above wethers are running on the station where they have been bred, and can now be inspected.
MORT and CO.

STATIONS for SALE.—Two Stations, on Peak Downs, really first-class. And several other valuable properties in Queensland, in full working. Also, some unstocked country, in New South Wales.
Apply to HENRY BRIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

4000 EWES, various ages, on Darling Downs
3600 ditto, Burnett, Burdekin, and Dawson
9000 weaners, on the Downs and Burnett
8100 store wethers, chiefly on Darling Downs
900 young rams, from best stud flocks in Queensland.
For SALE by HENRY BRIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

SHEEP STATION for SALE, containing seven or eight blocks of first-class country, with a navigable river frontage, and two or three thousand sheep. Apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Brood Mare.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
TASMANIA, a large roomy chesnut mare; bred at Tasmania, and got by the imported horse "Buckhunter."
Tasmania is now in foal to Protector (imported).

Choice Pigs.
Bred at Bodalla, the produce of imported stock.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Thomas S. Mort, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
13 choice young pigs, bred at Bodalla, from imported stock:—
1 pure-bred Berkshire boar "Black Sam," got by Uncle Tom out of a pure bred sow; about 18 months old
4 pure bred Berkshire boars, 3 months old, exactly the same breed as above
4 pure Prince Albert boars, 3 months
4 ditto ditto, 4 months.
☞ Parties wishing to improve their breed of pigs should embrace this opportunity, Mr. Mort having gone to unusual expense to obtain the best kinds from England, from which the above lot are descended.

Colonial-bred Cart Stallion.

BURT and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Annual Sale of Stallions, on MONDAY, September 5th, at 12 o'clock,
A brown cart stallion, 7 years old, stands 17 hands high; got by the imported horse "Scotch Jock." He has travelled three seasons, and his stock are very promising.

Blood Stock
Stallions
Racehorses.

MONDAY, 5th September next.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on the above day,
A number of very valuable stallions
"Protector," thoroughbred stallion
"Young Plover," ditto ditto
"Vanquish," ditto ditto
"Gratis," ditto ditto.
A colonial-bred cart stallion by Scotch Jock.
And several others.
Early application for stalls is necessary.

40 Head useful Colts and Fillies.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Messrs. Ryan and Curtiss to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
40 head useful colts and fillies, suited for hackneys and various harness purposes.

Randwick Spring Meeting.
To Publicans and others.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
The publicans' booths, horse, cake, and fruit stalls at the ensuing races.

Heavy Draught Entire "Young Alma."

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Thomas Rutledge, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, 6th September, at 12 o'clock,
"Young Alma," a jet black draught entire, 6 years old, 17 hands high, by Alma (imported), dam a Lincoln mare, grand dam by Sir Oliver, imported by B. Boyd, Esq.
On view at the Bazaar.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses, spring-carts, drays, harness, saddlery, &c.
At the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock,
40 head unbroken horses.

30 Horses for Sale.
At Camperdown.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from W. R. Blackman, Esq., to sell at Camperdown, on SATURDAY next, 3rd September, at 2 o'clock,
The second draft of 30 young unbroken horses, adapted for saddle and light harness.
No reserve.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1475773

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD at WOOLLER'S, Pitt street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses and carts, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds paid immediately after the sale.

MR. F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock,
20 head of prime fat calves, from the herds of Messrs. Badgery, Brothers.

To Pig Breeders.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Depot, THIS DAY, 1st September, at 11 o'clock,
A very superior young boar pig.
Terms, cash.

Railway Auction Produce Depot.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Milch cows, calves, lambs, pigs, poultry, roasters, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Veal. Veal. Veal.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) has received instructions from F. D. Badgery, Esq., of Berrima, to sell by auction, at the Depot, at 11 o'clock, this day,
Twenty superior milk-fed calves.
Terms, cash.

Bacon. Bacon. Bacon.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) has received instructions from Mr. J. M'Donald, of Pitt Town, to sell by auction, at the Depot, on FRIDAY, 2nd September, at 11 o'clock,
30 cwt. of prime bacon and hams.
Terms, cash.

City Auction Depot, rear of Picton Arms, Haymarket.

JOSEPH WALLIS will sell, THIS DAY, the 1st instant, at 11 o'clock,
23 prime fat pigs, from H. Thompson, Esq.'s, Camden.
Also butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, and other farm produce.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

The celebrated Camden Butter
Prime Corn-fed Bacon.

S. GRAHAM is favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Farmers' Home Auction Yards, George-street South, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock sharp,
Camden butter and bacon, fowls, eggs, tobacco, &c.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. C. Hughes, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 1st of September, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
120 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. A. M'Kenzie, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 1st of September, at Mr John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
170 really prime fat bullocks, in lots, very superior.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Walford and Sparke to sell by auction, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 1st September, at 11 o'clock,
250 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Auction Sale, THIS DAY.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches
Fancy goods
Office clocks and timepieces
Concertinas, saddles and bridles
Boxes of clothing
Books, pictures, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Produce Sale.

Lyons-buildings, George-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Produce Sale Rooms, Lyons-buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, 1st September, at a quarter past 2 o'clock precisely,
25 bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at Lyons-buildings, corner of George-street and Church-hill, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st September, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
23 bales wool
2000 sheepskins.
And at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 2nd September, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
60 casks tallow
300 hides.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at Lyons-buildings, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st September, at a quarter past 2 o'clock p.m.
80 bales wool
Ditto cotton
5000 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.
Also, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 2nd September, at 12 o'clock precisely,
Casks tallow
Hides
Kip, sole, and harness leather
Horns, bones
Salted tongues, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of E. O'Neil.

To Grocers, General Dealers, and others.

H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee in this estate to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 2nd September, at 2 (two) o'clock, on the premises, Bourke-street, near the South Head Road,
Stock-in-trade of grocery, &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Penman.

To Cabinetmakers, General Dealers, &c.

H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 3rd September, at 10 o'clock sharp, on the premises, 128, Pitt-street North,
The stock-in trade, comprising cedar boards, turnery, shop fixtures, scantling, carpenters' benches, stove, unfinished furniture, and sundry fixtures.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, September 7th, at 11 o'clock.

Continuation Sale at Robertson's Carriage Factory, Pitt-street South, of
American Buggies
Barouches, Dogcarts
Grocers' and Butchers' Carts
Express Waggons, Sociables
Mail Phaetons, Waggonettes
Bakers' Carts, Single and Double Harness
Coachmakers' Materials
Smiths' Bellows, Scrap Iron
20,000 Feet American Ash and Hickory
Turkey Sponge, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from Mr. J. Robertson to sell by auction, at the Factory, Pitt-street South, on WEDNESDAY, September 7th, at 11 o'clock,
The remainder of his stock-in-trade of carriages, buggies, dogcarts, bakers' and butchers' carts, &c., prior to extensive alterations to the premises and machinery.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, 2nd September, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Jewellers, Dealers in Fancy Goods, Clockmakers, &c., &c.

French Shades
French Ormolu Clocks, under shades
China Clocks
Real Marble Clocks
Toys, &c.
Just landed ex Adelaide Baker, from London.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on FRIDAY, 2nd September, at 11 o'clock,
2 white china dinner and dessert services
24 French clocks, newest designs and shades
24 glass shades and stands
10 5-12 dozen boys' caps
6 cases toys.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

On TUESDAY, September 6th, at 11 o'clock,
At No. 1, Gothic Villa, Ocean-street, Woollahra, near the Municipal Council Chambers.

By order of the Executors of the late John Morris, Esq., Official Assignee.

Elegant and substantial Household Furniture
Very handsome and brilliant-toned Trichord Cottage Pianoforte, 7 octaves, by Kirkman, in elegant rosewood case, and amber silk fretwork front, and carved trussed legs, cost in London 75 guineas
Drawing-room Suite, covered in green silk damask
Rosewood Chiffoniers, with Plate Glass Doors and Marble Slab Top
Ornaments, Statuettes, Lustres, Carpets
Glass, China, Platedware
Superior Bedroom Furniture
Kitchen Utensils and Sundries.
Full particulars of the above will be published.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, Ocean-street, Woollahra, on TUESDAY, September 6th, at 11 o'clock,
Elegant and substantial household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Mauritius Sugars.

To close accounts.

Auction Sale THIS DAY.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Sundry parcels of Mauritius sugars, to close accounts.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale by Auction.

THURSDAY, 1st September.

Enthoven's Sheathing Metal
Galvanised Corrugated Iron
Tarpaulins
American Reaping Machines
Ditto Sluice Forks.

To Ironmongers, Builders, Contractors, Shipbuilders, and others.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 1st September, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of Enthoven's yellow metal sheathing, 16 to to 24 oz., and nails, viz.,

2	5	5	4	4 cases
16	18	20	22	24 ozs.

5 casks 1¼ nails.
An invoice of galvanized corrugated iron, 42 cases, various sizes, just landed; also,
50 dozen Treadwell's American sluice forks
15 ditto ditto ditto rakes
2 combined eagle reapers and mowers
2 cases gun traps; and,
2 bales tarpaulins, 16 x 18 to 16 x 24, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Fine-dressed Table Rice.
10 Tons.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 1st September, at half-past 11 o'clock,
10 tons finest-dressed table rice.
Terms at sale.

Pure Sperm Candles.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 1st September, at half-past 11 o'clock,
50 boxes Miller's pure sperm candles, short sixes.
Terms at sale.

Colman's Starch and Blue.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 1st September, at half-past 11 o'clock,
34 boxes Colman's blue
45 ditto ditto starch.
Terms at sale.

Wax Vestas, in tins.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 1st September, at half-past 11 o'clock,
7 cases japanned wax vestas.
Terms at sale.

Cheddar Loaf Cheese
Double Rose Cork Butter.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 1st September, at half-past 11 o'clock,
12 cases Cheddar loaf cheese
100 firkins prime Cork butter.
Terms at sale.

Patras Currants.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 1st September, at half-past 11 o'clock,
50 barrels prime Patras currants.
Terms at sale.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores.
Teas, Sugar, Provisions, &c.

Extensive Sale by Auction.

THURSDAY, 1st September.

To Grocers, Merchants, Shippers, Provision Dealers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 1st September, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Invoices of oilmen's stores and groceries, large parcels of teas, sugars, &c.
Terms at sale.

Congou Teas.

Important Unreserved Auction Sale.

THURSDAY, 1st September.

1200 Half-chests
200 Chests
Congou Tea.
Ex various ships.
To Grocers, Merchants, Speculators, Country Buyers, Dealers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 1st September, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Ex various ships,
1200 half-chests congou teas
200 chests ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Tobacco. Tobacco.

Important Unreserved Auction Sale.

THIS DAY.

Cavendish and Negrohead Tobacco
"Anderson's" Southern, 10's
"Favourite" ditto, ½ lbs.
Choice Northern Negrohead, in quarter-tierces.
To Tobacconists, Merchants, Grocers, Shippers, and Speculators, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell-streets, THIS DAY, at half-past 12 o'clock prompt,
17 boxes "Anderson's" 10's, guaranteed Southern make
20 cases half-pounds, the "Favourite" brand. Southern make. The finest sample of half-pounds tobacco in Australia
25 quarter-tierces very choice Northern negrohead. Condition guaranteed.
Especial attention is requested to the above tobaccos, the quality and condition of which are of the very highest order; and as no parcels in perfect order have recently been obtainable, this opportunity should not be neglected.
Terms at sale.

Important and Extensive Sale by Auction of
WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

Fine Port and Sherry Wine
Champagne
Brandies, in bulk and case
Rum, Geneva, Whisky, Old Tom
Bottled Ale and Porter
Draught Ales, various brands, &c., &c.

FRIDAY, 2nd September.

_ No goods will be offered on this occasion unless at least a portion are for bona fide unreserved sale.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel and Store Keepers, Shippers, and Country Buyers.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 2nd September, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of fine wines, spirits, bottled and draught beer, &c., &c.
Particulars in future advertisement.

On account of whom it may concern.
Candles.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
46 boxes full weight candles.
Terms, cash.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

FRIDAY, 2nd September.

Important Preliminary Notice to Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Merchants, Shippers, and others.
Unreserved Sale of New Goods, just landed per Royal Albert.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Invoices of oilmen's stores, groceries, &c., of which full particulars will appear.
Terms at sale.

Sardines
Cheese
Champagne, Geneva.
Preserved Fruits
Havannah Cigars.
A portion of the French Ship D'Artagnan, just arrived from Bordeaux.

FRIDAY, 2nd September.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Tobacconists, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
30 cases ¼-tins sardines
25 ditto ½-ditto ditto
9 barrels Spanish cherries
50 cases loaf cheese
50 baskets champagne, pints and quarts
5 casks Malaga wine
50 cases geneva
7 ditto real Havannah cigars.
Samples can be seen on morning of sale.
Terms at sale.

The Tuscarora.
To Wharf Owners, Coal Agents, Steam Companies, and others.

FRIDAY, 2nd September.

The TUSCARORA has been fitted expressly as a floating Jetty and Storeship, for which purpose she is admirably adapted, having a double line of rails laid on deck, and a further length of 50 feet of rails to connect her with the wharf. She has a discharging apparatus, mooring buoys, and chains, &c., and being a very roomy vessel, with three decks, can stow about 1000 tons under hatches. She is metalled to the bends with 28 oz. pure copper, since receiving which she has never been to sea, and is now in perfect order in every respect.

Without Reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, 2nd September, at 11,
The hulk Tuscarora, now lying at Murphy's Wharf, foot of Liverpool-street, where parties in want of a suitable vessel for a storeship and floating jetty, are invited to inspect her, for which purpose every facility will be given.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Champagne,
Pints and Quarts.

FRIDAY, 2nd September.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Hotel Keepers, and others.
For unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Ex D'Artagnan.
Second lot to be offered,
25 baskets quart champagne, each 1 dozen
25 ditto pint ditto, each 2 dozen
50 half-cases anchor geneva
5 casks Malaga wine.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.

FRIDAY, 2nd September.

To Grocers and others.
To close the balance of a Cargo.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
1200 bags Mauritius sugars
Ration
Counter
Yellow and white crystals.
Terms at sale.

Woolpacks.

FRIDAY, 2nd September.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
10 bales woolpacks.
Terms on sale.

Currants.

FRIDAY, 2nd September.

To Grocers, Confectioners, and others.
To close an account.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
65 barrels Patras currants.
Terms at sale.

Bottled Fruits.

FRIDAY, 2nd September.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Ex Buston Castle,
75 cases Royle's assorted bottled fruits.
Terms at sale.

Oil Stores.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Spray of the Ocean, from London.

FRIDAY, 2nd September.

To Grocers and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Z in diamond,
10 cases Morton's quart vinegar
18 ditto ditto bottled fruits
7 ditto ditto quart salad oil
13 ditto ditto pint ditto
1 ditto ditto decanter ditto
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Hams
Bacon.
To Grocers, Provision Dealers, and others.

FRIDAY, 2nd September.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Ex Royal Albert,
20 cases prime Irish bacon
20 ditto ditto hams.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 1st September.

To Ironmongers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 1st September, at 11 o'clock,
An assortment of general ironmongery, comprising
Japanned tea trays, cut tacks
Close-nailed bellows, fire tulip shovels
Coal scuttles, brass pillar candlesticks
Brass snuffers and trays, brass taps
Japanned cash boxes, cheese trays
Pocket knives, scissors, table mats
Japanned toast racks, gimlets
Tinder boxes with flint and steel
Door locks, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 1st September.

LOOKING-GLASSES.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of looking glasses, consisting of
Best moulded and plain trays, sizes from 10 x 8 to 20 x 16
Ditto plain trays, sizes from 10 x 8 to 20 x 16
Ditto dressers, sizes from 10 x 8 to 20 x 16.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 1st September.

To Ironmongers and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 1st September, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of tinware, comprising
Teapots
Dinners
Milk pans
Camp kettles
2 and 3 quart cans
Pint and quart pots
Slop pails
Watering cans
Harvest cans
Tea caddies
Round and oval baking dishes
Washing basins
Hollowed basins
Prospecting pans
Scoops, graters
Galvanized iron tubs, in nests, &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 2nd September.

To Booksellers.
To Librarians, and others.
Books.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 2nd September, at 11 o'clock,
8000 volumes of books in every department of literature, beautifully bound and illustrated, comprising works by
Moore, Dickens, Thackeray
Captain Speke, Dr. Cummings, Longfellow
Douglas Jerrold, Scott, Milton
Akenside, Dyer, Thomson, Cowper
Colenso, De Foe, Bulwer Lytton
Tupper, Motley, Macaulay, &c. Also,
Bohn's Works, Cassell's and Chamber's Schoolbooks, Atlases, Standard Novels, Photographic Views of the Exhibition of 1862 &c.
Terms at sale.

Seasonable Drapery, Fancy Goods, Clothing, &c., &c.
Just landed ex Royal Albert, and Jason.

THIS DAY, 1st.
FRIDAY, 2nd.
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments seasonable drapery, fancy goods, clothing, &c.
White shirtings
72 inch grey sheeting
Flannels
Blankets, white and coloured
36, 38, and 40 inch forfars
Window muslins
Diaper rugs
White cotton hose
Brown cotton half-hose
Sunshades
Mohair robes
Checked ditto
Huckabacks
Mohair shawls
Tweed sacs
Ditto trousers
Ditto vests
Crimean shirts
Melton ditto
White ditto
Black doe trousers
Boys' and youths' tweed ditto
Millers' mole ditto.
Terms, liberal.

Ladies' Melton Cloth Mantles
Girls' ditto ditto ditto
Coutille Stays
Black Alpacas.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt street, THIS DAY,
3 cases of the above goods.
Terms, liberal.

Girls', Maids', and Ladies' Straw Hats.
In all the new and fashionable shapes.

Alexandra
Sutherland
Genoa
Whitby
Split Straw, crinoline edges
White Luton, bound velvet, &c.

FRIDAY, 2nd, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 2nd,
5 cases straw goods, as above.
Terms, liberal.

Valuable Fittings, &c., suitable for First-class Hotel or a Public-house.

Most Important
To Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchants,
To Builders
To Publicans
And the Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 1st September, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned valuable bar fixtures and fittings, viz.,
Large brass force pumps, with burnished metal piping
Superior metal top counters, with excellent beer engines
Ditto ditto, with spirit fountain
Gas chandeliers, large door lamps
Handsome Spanish mahogany show cases
A quantity of Spanish mahogany shelves and fittings
Venetian blinds, large size
Spanish mahogany sash doors, glazed with plate glass.
Also,
A quantity of iron railings, for front of houses,
Bar casks, kegs, &c.
Terms at sale.

Photographs.
To Stationers, Printsellers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st September, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
One package of photographs, various subjects.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st September, 1864.

Carved Marble Mantel Pieces.
Carved Marble Mantel Pieces.
Carved Marble Mantel Pieces.

Important to Builders
To Contractors
To Marble Masons
And others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st September, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 packages marble mantel pieces, viz:
Fosell, Victoria red, statuary, door, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at Sale.

On FRIDAY, September 2nd, at 11 o'clock.

To Buyers of Fancy Goods, Perfumers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY, September 2nd, at 11 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Spray of the Ocean, Captain Slaughter, from London, 8 over NH in diamond,
6921—One case,
16 dozen Rimmell's philocome
6922—One case,
100 dozen Rimmell's essences No. 1
7006. 7007. 7016—Three cases, containing
Round plaid boxes vestas
7041—One case,
72 Page's XXX polished match cricket bats
7042—One case,
72 Page's single cane cricket bats and stumps,
Tennis balls, toy baskets
China ornaments, puzzles, games
And other fancy articles too numerous to enumerate.
Terms, cash.

FREEHOLD LAND at RUSHCUTTER'S BAY.

Waterside Frontage, opposite the Handsome Cottages north of St. MARK'S CHURCH.

In the Estate of Mr. Henry Hayes.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the official assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 1st of September, at 11 o'clock,
An allotment of land in the municipality of Woollahra, 60 feet by 190 feet, having a frontage to Rushcutter's Bay, and to a road parallel with the Darling Point Road, branching off from the latter at the northern extremity of "Mona," and leading to the property now occupied by Mr. Burt, which forms the north boundary of the land for sale.
A fine site for a cottage; splendid views of the harbour, which can never be affected by other buildings.

A Cottage at Burwood.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 1st September, at 11 o'clock,
A verandah cottage, on the east side of Burwood-street, nearly opposite Mr. Cutler's residence, and now occupied by Mrs. Hillock, within three minutes' walk of the station.
The house contains four rooms and pantry, kitchen detached, and an outhouse. The plot of land has a frontage of 57 feet to two streets, with 340 feet between them. A small flower-garden in front, and large garden behind, with full-bearing fruit-trees. Plenty of good water. A healthy situation for invalids. Mrs. Hillock will show the premises to intending purchasers.

NINETY-TWO-ACRE FARM, BRISBANE WATER.

CROWN GRANT TO THOMAS ROSE.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 1st September,
A farm of 92 acres at Yarramalong, Wyong Creek, commencing on the bank of Wyong Creek, at the south-east corner of W. Kennedy's one hundred acres, and bounded on the north by part of the south boundary of that land, being a line bearing west thirty-two chains; on the west by a line bearing south twenty-three chains forty links; on the south by a line bearing east forty-four chains to Wyong Creek, and on the east by the said creek upwards to the point of commencement, exclusively of a road one chain wide passing through this land in a north-westerly direction.

PARRAMATTA.

BUSINESS PREMISES AND PRIVATE RESIDENCE, GEORGE-STREET, PARRAMATTA.

FOR POSITIVE SALE BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, the 1st September.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the proprietor, Mr. William Walsh, to sell by public auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, September 1st, at 11 o'clock,
The valuable business premises, with private residence at the rear, situated in the best part of George-street, near to Church-street, Parramatta, directly opposite the RED COW INN; and well known as the property of Mr. William Walsh, who has determined to dispose of it to follow other pursuits in another part of the colony. The frontage to George-street is 36 feet by a depth of 252 feet, on which are erected—
A SHOP, 30 feet long by 26 feet wide, with a window on each side of the entrance door, and covered verandah in front 10 feet wide. On the eastern side of the shop is a store room, 30 feet long.
A DWELLING-HOUSE of four rooms, with a verandah having a frontage of 24 feet by 22 feet 6 inches, with kitchen and wash-house attached, the kitchen having a Russell's stove fitted, and a pump in it, with a never failing supply of good water. The sitting-room has cedar cupboards, or china closets on each side of the fire-place.
THE OTHER BUILDINGS consist of a stable, with hay loft and carriage shed, all in good order.
There is a good yard between the shop and cottage. At the rear of the latter is the garden 157 feet long, 36 feet wide, containing various kinds of fruit trees.
The shop and dwelling are built of Singapore hardwood, and are now in good repair.
The proprietor has long and successfully carried on the business of a general storekeeper, dealing in all kinds of useful articles. Has a good trade connection, the benefit of which would be of direct value to any purchaser willing to continue the same kind of business.
Title satisfactory.
A plan, with full particulars, on view at the Auction Rooms.

SHOP, DWELLING, AND BAKEHOUSE.

BOTANY-STREET, WATERLOO.
For Positive Sale.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 1st of September, at 11 o'clock,
A brick-built shop and dwelling-house, at present occupied by the proprietor, Mrs. Catherine Smith, situated in Botany-street, Waterloo estate, adjoining the Redfern estate, and north of Raglan-street.
The house contains four rooms and a bakehouse, at present used as a kitchen. The roof of the house is slated, and the whole in good order.
The land has a frontage of 43 feet to Botany-street by a depth of 100 feet.
The lease has eighty years to run, at a ground rent of £2 5s. 6d. per quarter.
The proprietor has given instructions for an absolute sale, in consequence of her intention to leave the colony immediately.

THREE HOUSES IN RILEY-STREET.
Opposite the Reservoir.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 1st of September, at 11 o'clock,
A brick-built house, containing five rooms and a kitchen, second door south of the Warwick Tavern, west side of Riley-street, fronting the Reservoir, numbered 253, occupied by Mr. Sinclair. The house is newly built, in a substantial manner; the front and southern side cemented; roofs slated; water laid on; rent 16s. per week.
At the rear of this house is a smaller one, occupied by Mr. Hayes, the proprietor. It contains three rooms and kitchen, is built partly of brick and partly weatherboarded. This is worth ten shillings per week.
Fronting Little Riley-street is a three-roomed brick-built house, let to Mr. Murray, boot and shoe maker, for twelve shillings per week; roof slated; water laid on; small stable.
The three houses are on the same block of land, separated from the Warwick Tavern, corner of Campbell and Riley streets, by premises belonging to Mr. Black, and will be sold in one lot.
Riley Estate title. Terms at sale.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

PYRMONT BRIDGE and CAMPERDOWN ROADS.

CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, Pyrmont Bridge and Camperdown Roads, together with LARGE UNFINISHED DWELLING-HOUSE, immediately opposite the Residence of JOHN LUCAS, Esq., M.L.A.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 5th September, at 11 o'clock,
All that corner piece of land, having the following frontages:—
78 feet to the Pyrmont Bridge Road
65 feet to the Camperdown Road,
on which has been erected a large unfinished stone-built two-story house, containing 7 rooms, with yard, shed, &c., at the rear.
This freehold occupies a capital position near Morrow's Honest Irishman Inn, on the Parramatta Road. The house was originally intended for an inn by the builder, the late Mr. Cardwell, and requires but little expense to complete it.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.

SUSSEX-STREET.
SUBSTANTIAL STONE-BUILT PREMISES, on the east side of SUSSEX-STREET, a few yards south of ERSKINE-STREET, comprising the store and dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Bowness, and a small house at the rear, fronting the side passage.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt street, on MONDAY, 5th September, at 11 o'clock,
All those stone-built premises consisting of the store and dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Bowness, containing 5 apartments, kitchen, and servant's room, with good yard, &c. at the rear; also a stone-built house of 2 rooms at the rear, fronting the side entrance.
The above is well known as portion of the estate of the late Mr. David Wilson. It adjoins Mr. Bond's produce store, and from its proximity to the Market and other wharves, is extremely valuable as a business position. The premises are very substantially built, in good order, and are never without tenants. The present rental is upwards of £85 per annum.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms very liberal.

To Mechanics, Small Capitalists, and others.

CHIPPENDALE,

CLEVELAND AND DALE STREETS.

Three Valuable Building Allotments at the Corner of Dale-street, and opposite the CHIPPENDALE INN, adjoining the property of Mr. ———, in Dale-street.

Terms, half-cash, half-credit.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th September, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable building sites.
LOT 1—Is a corner building allotment, opposite the Chippendale Inn, having the following frontages:—
24 feet to Cleveland-street
72 feet to Dale-street.
LOTS 2 and 3—Two building allotments, having each a frontage of 24 feet to Cleveland-street, with a depth of 72 feet, extending to a back lane.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

DARLINGHURST ROAD.

FIRST-CLASS NEWLY-ERECTED FAMILY RESIDENCE, Darlinghurst Road, occupied by Mr. Perks, and nearly opposite "Kirkton House," the residence and grounds of W. W. Billyard, Esq.

Title.—Grant from the Crown to the Vendor.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th September, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having about the following frontages:—
24 feet to the Darlinghurst Road
25 feet to Victoria-street,
with a depth of about 100 feet, on which is that recently-erected FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSE, now occupied by Mr. Perks, at a rental of £160 per annum. It is very substantially built of brick on stone foundations, with slate roof, and contains hall, verandahs, two large rooms divided by folding doors, and two kitchens on the ground floor; drawing-room, five bedrooms, and bathroom on the upper floors, with large yard, shed, &c., at the rear.
This is a very superior well-finished city residence, built for the vendor by Mr. Slade, under the superintendance of Mr. Weaver, architect. No expense has been spared in completing it in first-class style for a gentleman's residence, and the whole will bear minute inspection. The position on the heights of Darlinghurst is one of the most valuable in the city, and the sale, which will be positive, is worthy the attention of those seeking an unusually good residence, or a permanent investment.
On both sides of the house is a party wall, which the purchaser will have the right of disposing of to the adjoining proprietors.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TO MARKET GARDENERS and OTHERS.

SHEA'S CREEK, BOTANY.

RICH ALLUVIAL BLOCK OF LAND.
11 Acres and 3 roods at Botany, with frontage to the upper part of Shea's Creek, about 5 miles from Sydney, and well known as the property of Mr. M'Sweeny, and a grant to Thomas Harpur.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th September, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land containing 11 acres 3 roods, in the parish of Botany, bounded on the north by a road 1 chain wide, dividing it by a 13 acre portion 29 chains 40 links; on the east by a road dividing it from a 9¼ acre portion, 3 chains 55 links; on the south by Stubbs' 100 acre grant 27 chains; on the west by Shea's Creek to the point of commencement.
This is one of the choicest blocks of land at Botany, and consists of that rich description of soil for which the locality is so famous.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

PARRAMATTA.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR will sell by auction, at his Sale Yards, Church-street, Parramatta, on FRIDAY, 2nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
Bacon, butter, milch cows, pigs, &c., &c.

Choice Valuable Landed Property, in and adjacent to the Town of North Grafton.

MR. THOMAS FISHER has been favoured with instructions from the trustees in the assigned estate of William Kirchner to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 14th September, at Bawden's Auction Rooms, Prince-street, North Grafton, at 12 o'clock,
All the valuable landed property in the above estate, comprising
A choice RIVER BANK FARM, of 44 acres, all choice alluvial soil, with deep water frontage.
Also, 14 WOODEN COTTAGES, each having about one acre of garden ground attached.
Also, that really good and COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE, built of stone, and fitted in the best manner, with cedar doors, skirtings, &c.—containing nine rooms, kitchen, wine cellars, and all the necessary out-offices; together, with about 4½ acres of garden ground attached.
This is really a choice piece of property, standing as it does upon the bank of the noble Clarence River (with an uninterrupted view of seven or eight miles), on the very boundary of the township of North Grafton. It is highly suitable for a first-class private residence, being entirely above the reach of the highest flood level, and containing all the requirements for a comfortable homestead.
Also, about 12 acres of rich SCRUB LAND adjoining the above, highly suitable for a vineyard or orchard, which would form a useful addition to the above valuable property.
Terms, very easy, at sale.
Title, perfect.

WEDNESDAY, September 14th.

For Absolute Sale.
By order of the Shareholders of the Melbourne and Newcastle Minmi Colliery Company.
To the Commissioners of the Ports and Harbours of the various colonies in Australia, Shipowners, Shipping Agents, Lighter Agents, Insurance Companies, Speculators, and others interested in the shipping interest of the colonies.

JAMES LAWRANCE will sell by auction, at Lloyd's Rooms, Collins-street West, Melbourne, on WEDNESDAY, 14th September, at 12 o'clock,
The splendid and, without exception, the most powerful new steam-tug in the southern hemisphere
BUNGAREE,
of 150-horse power actual,
of the following dimensions, viz.—length, 120 feet, beam 22 feet, depth 9 feet; found with a pair of grasshopper engines, similar to the tugs built on the River Tyne; cylinders of 44 inches, and proportional stroke, with disconnecting and expansive gear; and fitted with every modern improvement for saving the fuel and easy working.
This fine tug-boat was built by the express order of the A. S. N. Company, by the celebrated builders A. and G. Inglis and Co., of Glasgow, and will be found on inspection everything that can be desired for a first-class tug.
She is at present engaged at the port of Newcastle, New South Wales.
Full particulars and inventories can be had of the auctioneer, Lloyd's Rooms, Collins-street West.
Note.—For absolute sale.
Terms, very liberal, declared at sale.

South Australia.

Valuable Station Property.

The Mount Bryan Station, with about 33 000 Sheep, 8354 Acres Purchased Land, and all the Valuable Improvements.

PARR and LUXMOORE are favoured with instructions from Joseph Gilbert, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Mart, on TUESDAY, September 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock,
All that valuable property known as
THE MOUNT BRYAN STATION,
situate from eighteen to thirty miles north-east of the Burra, and within about sixty miles north of the present terminus of the Northern Railway; having a right of depasturing over about 250 square miles of very superior country, including 8354 acres of carefully selected purchased land, commanding the waters and selected portions of the district.
The improvements, which are principally on purchased land, comprise a most complete homestead, with garden, paddocks, and all necessary outbuildings, large woolshed and store, fitted with a double hydraulic press; 30 outstations complete, 10 wells and troughs; the whole of which, together with the working stock and implements, will be given in to the purchaser. Stores to be taken at a valuation.
The sheep, carefully bred and nearly all young, are as follows, viz.:—
About 16,766 wethers, 2, 4, and 6 tooth; few full-mouthed
10,546 ewes, 2 and 4 tooth, and full-mouthed
4 817 lambs
170 rams
Total, say 33,000, more or less.
Plans may be inspected and all further particulars ascertained on application to the auctioneers, Adelaide.
Delivery after shearing.
Terms:—A large proportion of the purchase-money may (if required) remain on security of the freehold land for a term of years at 8 per cent.; the remainder, one-third cash, one third each at one and two years, bearing 8 per cent. interest.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 29th August, 1864.
TOOTH AND OTHERS v. EDWARD BRENNAN.

ON MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, unless this writ be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
All the right, title, and interest, other than the equity of redemption, of the defendant, Edward Brennan, of, in, and to—
44 acres of land, more or less, in the colony of New South Wales, county of Cumberland, parish of Liberty Plains, near the Liverpool Road.
Also 9 acres 3 roods and 24 perches, more or less, in the colony, county, and parish aforesaid.
And also 4 acres, more or less, in the colony, county, and parish aforesaid.
The several boundaries of these three parcels of land are fully described in an advertisement in the above case published in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of Thursday, 25th August instant.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1475774

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The amount of Customs' duties paid to-day is as follows :—

Brandy	£245	4	5
Gin	501	14	8
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters ...	4	18	9
Whisky	50	16	0
Rum	252	1	0
All other spirits	14	7	0
Wine	42	4	0
Tobacco and snuff	139	11	0
Tea	879	2	0
Coffee and chicory	18	13	4
Sugar, unrefined	515	0	0
Pilotage	19	14	0
Dues	2	0	0
Total	£4181	1	3

The Customs' revenue collected at the Port of Sydney during the month of August amounted to £41,716 4s. 4d. For the corresponding month of the year 1863 the receipts reached only £29,578 15s. 10d. There is therefore an increase on the month of £12,137 8s. 6d., or 29 per cent. It is satisfactory to find this apparent increase in the Customs' revenue for the month, but it must be borne in mind that during the months of April, May, and June, 1863, no less a sum than £227,000 was collected on dutiable goods, a large amount of which was paid in anticipation of a speedy alteration in the tariff; but when it was found that the attempts to alter the present tariff were unsuccessful, the Customs' revenue fell off considerably for the next few months. During the first eight months of the year 1863 the Customs' revenue amounted to £461,226 0s. 8d. For the same period of the present year the receipts have only amounted to £356,223 3s. 3d., which is a decrease of £105,002 17s. 5d. But to this sum we must add about £16,000, which has been refunded for duties collected under the proposed tariff at the commencement of the year, and this will swell the deficit in round numbers to £117,000, or 25 per cent. For the remainder of the year, however, we may anticipate an improvement in the Customs' revenue as compared with last year, but still the deficit will amount to over £100,000, the average per month for the year 1864 being £42,500 against £52,000 for the year 1863.

The following table will show the amounts received monthly during the first eight months of the years 1863 and 1864 :—

	1863.				1864.		
January	£62,945	13	7	...	£49,500	6	8
February	48,075	0	9	...	49,259	19	2
March	54,644	4	10	...	41,147	12	0
April	61,271	8	1	...	44,181	14	11
May	56,537	0	3	...	47,637	15	2
June	68,750	13	11	...	39,489	10	8
July	57,423	4	5	...	48,311	0	4
August	29,578	15	10	...	41,716	4	4
	£461,226	0	8		£356,223	3	3

The Nineveh arrived to day from London with a cargo of general merchandise.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Australian General Assurance Company was held to-day at noon, for the purpose of electing a director in the room of Mr. F. Fanning, resigned. Mr. J. G. Ross, being the only candidate, was duly elected.

Mr. R. Forbes reports the sale of 5000 maiden ewes, at 19s. per head, and 120 rams at £3 10s. per head, from a station in Queensland. Terms, cash, on delivery.

Messrs. Fotheringham and Mullen report having sold a shipment of red Baltic deals, 9 x 3, on the wharf, at 4½d. per foot.

In our report of the sale of congou teas, by Mr. J. G. Cohen, yesterday, some mistakes occurred in the prices. We, therefore, give the quotations again. Ex Belle, 56 half-chests, 16½d. The teas ex Energie were not sold. Ex Jessie Beasley, 172 half-chests, 1s. 8½d. Ex Meander, 250 half-chests, 1s. 3½d.; 249 at 1s. 3d. Ex Greyhound, 139 half-chests, 1s. 4½d.; 22 boxes, 1s 5½d. Ex Charlotte, 194 boxes, 1s. 5d.

MR. W. MACLEAY, AT WAGGA WAGGA.

(*From the Wagga Wagga Express, August 27.*)

PURSUANT to public notice, a meeting of the electors of the district was convened on Friday afternoon, the 19th instant, to meet our member, Mr. Macleay. It was to be regretted there was not a much larger attendance, but such was, no doubt, in greater part owing to the shortness and want of publicity of the notice, the cause of such shortness of notice being the delay (unavoidably occasioned by the weather and the roads) in his arrival here, and previous notice thereof.

The meeting having been initiated by the induction of Mr. F. A. Tompson to the chair, the chairman regretted the comparative smallness of the meeting, but pointed out that it had been the intention of Mr. Macleay to be here in time to meet the electors on the previous Monday; but the notice sent on by him did not reach here till the Sunday, and he himself was delayed till Tuesday from the swollen state of the creeks. All possible notice had been given, but although the result was not a crowded meeting, it was well known that the people of Wagga Wagga were not celebrated for a strong taste for politics, and perhaps the comparative smallness of the meeting might be taken as rather a compliment to Mr. Macleay, whom he had now much pleasure in introducing to the meeting.

Mr. Macleay, who, on coming forward, was received with considerable applause, said it was now so long since he had addressed any of the electors of this place that he felt, on coming before them now, that he owed them some apology for his long absence. The last occasion on which he addressed them was at the general election before last, and when that Parliament was dissolved some twelve months afterwards, he made an attempt to come up amongst them, but was prevented by the flooded state of the roads. On that occasion they did him the honour of returning him as their member (he must confess, much to his own astonishment), notwithstanding the cry at that time got up from one end of the country to the other. Almost all those with whom he had been in the habit of associating himself in politics were unseated at that period. He could scarcely believe that this district alone was unaffected by that cry, and therefore could also scarcely believe that it was universal accordance with his known sentiments on the land question, that caused his return, but nevertheless he was returned. But he did not intend to enter into that question (now, unless the electors wished for some exposition of his views on that subject, and he would only say that although he was opposed to Mr. Robertson's views on the subject, yet when he found that the voice of the people, by the general election, determined those views as the law of the land, he should offer, and had offered, no more resistance to it. After so long an absence, it was impossible to advert to all the matters in which he might have taken part since he last saw the electors. He would therefore only allude to one or two of the most important, which were discussed during the late session of Parliament; as also to one or two of those which would probably be brought forward during the forthcoming session. After recapitulating shortly the facts involving the late change of Ministry, and observing that, notwithstanding all since said, the financial statement brought forward by Mr. Smart was a fair and truthful one, the speaker went on to say that, on the Martin Ministry taking office, their first and most important duty was the endeavour to put the finances of the country into a proper condition. In the scheme brought forward by them, they adopted, as he thought rightly, the two following principles, the increase of indirect taxation, and a system of stamp duties, having the effect of taxing property to some extent. In their proposed increase of Customs they went, in the first place, on the principle of taxing luxuries, and secondly of taxing such things that a reproductive effect might be produced in the inducing the manufacture of those articles in the country. This was, however, as all knew, finally rejected; and, after a wasted session, the finance of the country remained in a worse condition than before. He did not intend to make any lengthy statement on the subject of "Protection versus Free Trade," but thought that, as it was a matter likely to be ere long brought prominently before the country, every one should not only have an opinion on the subject, but be able to give reasons for his opinion. No doubt the majority here as elsewhere would, if generally asked on which side they enlisted, reply that of free trade; but perhaps, if pressed for their reasons, they might find there was something to be learnt on the subject. It seemed to him that, looking at it from one point of view alone, viz., encouragement to native industry, a great deal might be said with regard to limited taxation. A new and sparsely peopled country like this could not get on without population; its prosperity must depend on its power of attracting population, and if such were not attracted it could not be prosperous. (Hear, hear.) If they allowed every country in the world to compete with them on equal terms, they would never be able to produce anything but the two staples, wool and gold; he believed it would be impossible to point to any country in the world that had become great without protection, and he felt satisfied there never could be. Instances might be brought forward of old and thickly peopled countries being able to do without protection, but it was perfectly impossible for a new country to compete with the countries of the old world, in articles even of the most common kind, without such a protective principle. If a freetrader were asked whether the productions of this country should be confined to wool and gold, he would reply in the negative, and doubtless assert that every other manufacture would arise so soon as labour became cheap. That to his (the speaker's) mind was a most narrow and selfish view, because it was clear if labour became cheap, population ceased to be attracted, for they would not come unless to better themselves; and allowing that they did come, if they found that they could not better their condition they would take the first opportunity of getting away, as had been the case to his own personal knowledge for some months past in Sydney. What had enabled America for the last fifty years or more to attract population and increase her prosperity in an unexampled manner? Simply because everything in the country was protected. His object in making these remarks was to draw the electors' attention to the subject, as it was one on which, most likely, the next election would, in a great measure, hinge. He knew that such opinions were very unpalatable at present, but he trusted the people would examine into the matter, and judge for themselves, not taking the opinion of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, or any other paper, but enquiring for themselves and judging accordingly. Even as regarded this place, the farmers would feel it very hard if their market down the river was forestalled by flour from South Australia. Freetraders trusted for their vindication to the axiom, "Buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market;" but we must recollect the whole world was not one happy family, but divided into many nations, all having or making laws for their own advantage, except ourselves. We were about the only instance of a country taking everything from other countries. We took all the rubbish of timber from California, while they would not receive from us, America protected itself even against itself, with regard to the articles of prison labour, but they sent on here what was prohibited in their own country. Though not an advocate for prohibitive duties, he would take every opportunity of putting a slight protective duty on any thing that could be produced in the country. He did not consider we ought to protect everything, for there were some things we might get better from other countries, but where the raw material was the produce of the country, he considered we ought to be able to manufacture, without sending the material home for that purpose. Thus, with our hides, as to boots and shoes, and harness; thus, as to our timber, for furniture, and our wool for woollen fabrics. To conclude this point of finance, during the last session almost the whole time was taken up in a futile attempt to pass a tariff, but the only item finally passed was the Newspaper Postage Tax. This impost had excited an immense amount of opposition throughout the whole country, but he believed the mass of the people generally felt inclined to look at it in a proper light. The newspapers, which formed the heaviest portion of the mails, had long enjoyed the special privilege of being carried for nothing, and, although the tax had been at first no doubt somewhat hard on those connected with the papers, they could not expect that privilege to be a permanent one. The cost of the Postal Department being much in excess of the revenue, it was a far fairer measure to charge postage on newspapers than increase that on letters, and one that would be much less felt by the general community. So little had been done during the session, that he really hardly knew anything to refer to. He had made an attempt in the early part of the session to carry a resolution recommending that State aid should be given to clergymen in the remote parts of the country, where it was scarcely possible that the population, being so sparse, could support a clergyman. (Hear, hear.) In bringing the matter before the House, he had little hope of carrying it in an Assembly which had only the session previous repealed the operation of the Appropriation Act, with regard to the large sum devoted to the support of ministers, but he was determined not to let the matter drop altogether. By the appropriation under the schedules, the salaries for the most part were those of clergymen living in town, and though that, in his opinion, should never have been repealed, yet now that it was so, he should much prefer seeing any subsequent grant applied in a different way. He believed (as expressed in his resolution) that in the remote and sparsely populated districts it was impossible to support clergymen without aid, and there it was the support should be given. (Hear, hear.) As to matters likely to engage the attention of the Assembly during the next session, he could only refer to one, but it was one of very great importance to the whole country, and, he might add, to this district in particular. It was the project to divide the colony into provinces, with legislative power of taxation, and control of the roads, police, churches, schools, &c.; in fact, large powers of self-government. He believed the principle to be a good one; but yet the details might be very injurious, as, for example, if this district were joined with others, in such a manner as to be tied up and neutralised by union with others with no interests in common. (Hear, hear.) And he believed that, rather than such evils should accrue, it would be better to lose the measure altogether. But these matters of detail would be for consideration in committee, only he trusted that when the bill was published (which would be no doubt as soon as the House met), the people of this district would meet and consult on the subject, so as to let him know as early as possible their views on the question. He believed this district was not too small for a municipal district of itself (applause); and there were many things to be guarded against, such as, in a partition made, the cutting off of Wagga Wagga itself from all the districts of which it was naturally the centre or market town. The separation cry at Deniliquin had become what he expected—a mere attempt to obtain peculiar benefits for one township in the district; and it would be very necessary to guard against any attempt to claim for one spot in a remote part of the district the whole of the country surrounding this place, such being probably the result of a division made according to the plan of the Riverine Council. Again, it would not be to the material interests, say of Wagga Wagga and Gundagai, to be joined together, for they had little in common, and Gundagai would certainly be better joined to the Tumut than to this part of the river; but these were matters of detail upon which the electors were better informed than himself, and he would wish for their opinion when the bill was before them. Before concluding, he would wish to say a few words on the prospects of this place. He was pleased beyond measure to see, on coming into this district, the advance it had made. (Applause.) A more business and prosperous-looking place he had not seen between Sydney and Melbourne, and the people owed it almost entirely to their own enterprise (no doubt assisted by the excellent position of the place), but they had had less Government assistance than any other place, of equal importance to the country, and although he did not think they had suffered from that, for it had called forth their energy—(the bridge being an instance of it)—yet he thought they had now a stronger claim than any other district with which he was acquainted on Government aid, whenever required for any public purpose. (Hear, hear.) No district had yielded more in proportion to the revenue and got less to back it. It was the fact of seeing how Sydney swallowed up everything that she got from this district, that had made him one of the most zealous in advocating separation, but then it was simply because he believed we could spend our own revenue infinitely better than strangers to us in Sydney. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to observe, because he believed it would have a good effect, that the Melbourne element was gradually strengthening in this town. When he was last here, six years ago, communication with the capital of the neighbouring colony was almost unknown; but now there had been an eruption of Victorians into the district; and he believed that before long the struggle for pre-eminence between Melbourne and Sydney in the district would be fought in this place, and that the former, owing to her superior enterprise, would eventually win. A railway was in contemplation, and with the exception of the present vexed question of the Border Customs, he saw no reason why they should not have a railway from Echuca to Wagga Wagga. The cost would not be above half a million, and the country was as level as a bowling-green the whole way. It would have to be done as a private speculation; but he believed the mercantile population of Melbourne would go into it readily if the Border Customs were once settled; and he knew they were very anxious for a settlement of that question (hear, hear); but it was the Government that had been opposed to it; not backed up, however, by the respectable portion of the country, but by the advanced liberals as they were called; but then, all over the world, people were always very liberal with other people's money. (Laughter.) He believed, the Border Customs question settled, two years might see the railway completed. He need scarcely tell the electors that he should be always happy, as he always had been, in doing anything for the benefit of the place, in which he had always taken a deep interest (hear, hear); only, in order to do that, it was necessary for him to be informed of what the requirements were; but he would not now longer detain them, only that if any explanation were required on any point he should be happy to give it. In reply to a question brought forward by Mr. F. A. Tompson as to the river back along the wharf frontage, and an attempt made to get a sum of money on the Estimates for the purpose of necessary works, Mr Macleay said that he certainly hoped to do so, as also for anything else of such a necessity. A question brought forward by Mr. E. P. Smith, from the inhabitants of the Swampy Plains, as to certain matters of fencing and road: Mr. Macleay said it was rather a subject for a lawyer; all he could do was to urge on a legal answer on the matter of the application already made. In reply to Mr. Forsyth, on the question of impounding, he said that, after the legal opinion given by the Minister for Lands, he (Mr. Macleay), not being a lawyer himself, did not know whether he should say anything; but he certainly entirely differed with one statement, and, in fact, could hardly conceive but that Dr. Wilson must have been misreported in that particular; for, otherwise, the speaker could not conceive how any sane man (and the Minister for Lands was a sane man) could say that no impounding at all should be allowed off unenclosed lands. He believed it would be wise to stop malicious impounding by giving no damages on unenclosed lands; but impounding off them must be allowed, or else such lands became perfectly useless to the possessor. The matter of the town commonage was brought forward by Mr. E. Johnson, as to sales and fencing in, actually now placing the common two and a half miles off; but the matter was not then gone into. No more questions being proposed,

Mr. Forsyth observed that, after the very satisfactory, though, perhaps, somewhat brief account of his stewardship, furnished them by Mr. Macleay, that the meeting felt equal confidence in him as at the last election. The exertions he had always made for the district gave him special claims on the electors. The speaker (amongst others) had always found in him the ready heart and hand for anything tending to the advancement of the district; and he was what they might term a truly useful member; and, what was more, one who for years had been one of themselves. The speaker had therefore very much pleasure in rising to propose "That this meeting has full confidence in Mr. Macleay, in his honesty and integrity as a politician, and as a warm supporter of the interests of Wagga Wagga." Mr. Bentley having seconded, applause followed; when the chairman said it was quite unnecessary to put the motion formally to the meeting, as it was carried by acclamation, and therefore he would propose three cheers for Mr. Macleay, which were given. Acknowledgment having been made by the latter, a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

After the holding of the public meeting, a complimentary dinner was given to Mr. Macleay at the Royal Hotel, the *convives* numbering between thirty and forty. A greater number was expected and prepared for, and would no doubt have been present, but for the shortness and insufficiency of the notice preventing residents out of the township from attending. The chair was occupied by Mr. F. A. Tompson, the vice being filled by Mr. P. Pennell

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

VISCOUNT BERRY is preparing a work on North and South America, which will narrate the immigrations of the various European nations—Dutch, Spanish, English, and French—into America, from the sixteenth century.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, of the Fusilier Guards, is engaged in preparing a history of the present American war, bringing down the events to the autumn of 1863.

Mr. Warren De La Rue, President of the Royal Astronomical Society, has issued cards for an evening reception at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday, June 11.

The forty-first anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society will take place on Monday, the 30th instant.

The Princess of Wales will be present at the splendid Fancy Fair, to be held at Orleans House, Twickenham, on Wednesday next. The Fair will continue until Thursday evening; and the proceeds will be given to the French Benevolent Society.

The Painters' Company, justified by their previous success, are preparing a new exhibition of works of decorative art in their City Hall, Little Trinity-lane. A private view of the collection will be held on Tuesday, next week.

The Duke of Buccleuch received a large party of Fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society on Thursday evening. The gardens were arranged for the purpose; the conservatory and the glazed avenue being laid out as a drawing-room and corridor. The assemblage of gay dresses and uniforms in a forest of brilliant flowers was new and enchanting. A few royal and distinguished guests were present. The reception is understood to have been experimental; and it is pretty sure to be followed by other summer evening fêtes of a similar kind. For such parties the Horticultural-gardens are peculiarly well adapted.

A Floral Fête was held on Tuesday last at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at South Kensington—with fine weather, a noble collection, and a brilliant company.

The Royal Botanic Society held their early summer show on Saturday last. Besides the natural flowers, which were singularly fine in bloom and perfume, there was an exhibition of artificial flowers—wax, feather, shell, and paper—many of them of very great beauty; though it is no sign of our good taste to find such things encouraged as works of art.

An "indignant reader" complains that having been induced, by our review of "Henry Dunbar," to send for that story, supposing it to be a new work, he finds on turning over its leaves that he has read it before—that it is, in fact, an old story with a new name, having first appeared in one of the weekly journals, under the more characteristic title of "The Outcasts." It may be so; but no intimation of the fact appears on the title-page or in the Preface. Surely it would be better for an author to guard against the appearance of deception by stating the facts, especially when so serious a change is made as that of a title.

On the other hand, the publishers of "Henry Dunbar" complain that our criticism was "unfriendly," and that we charged them with unprofessional puffery. Our answer is that we received from those publishers a request to insert in our columns the following modest paragraph as puff preliminary :—

"*Henry Dunbar.*—The publishers state that the whole of the first edition of this new novel, by the author of 'Lady Audley's Secret' has been completely exhausted on the first day of publication; and that a second edition is in the press, and will be ready on Monday next. Admirers of Miss Braddon's prolific pen have much cause to rejoice in her popularity, the growth of which is now made more manifest than ever by the simultaneous issue of her writings in the French, German, and English languages. It is understood that Mr. Mudie and the leading library companies have taken unprecedentedly large numbers of 'Henry Dunbar,' the public inquiry for early copies of which has had no parallel amongst recent works of fiction."

—Some of our indulgent contemporaries inserted the paragraph in their columns, in most cases marked as an advertisement. This sort of puffery is never used by the great houses; and we should think that few readers are likely to be taken in by it. The assertion that "Mr. Mudie and the leading library companies have taken unprecedentedly large numbers" provokes a question. Mr. Mudie was known to have taken 3000 copies, 2500 copies, 2000 copies, of certain novels. Now, an unprecedented number must have been more than 3000. Had he taken more than 3000 of "Henry Dunbar?" Had he taken more than 1000? Had he taken more than 750? Had he taken more than 500? Let Messrs. Maxwell and Co. answer these queries, if they please. They now add to their former statement, that "the first edition was published on May 16, and was exhausted in one day; the second was ready on the 16th, and was sold out in a week; ...... and these editions have severally far exceeded in number the editions of any other novel issued by our firm." Everything depends on what is meant by an edition. The edition of "Our Mutual Friend" was 40,000 copies; the first edition of "The Mill on the Floss" was said to be 5000 copies. But 500 or even 50 copies may be called an edition. The statement that these editions "far exceeded in number the editions of any other novel issued by our firm" tells us nothing. Has "our firm" published any other novel? If it has, and chooses to say how many copies it issued in each edition, the reader can judge for himself. We do not invite Messrs. Maxwell and Co. to take the public into their confidence in these details:—we would prefer that the younger members of the publishing trade should exhibit that perfect decorum before the public which is the habit, as well as the interest, of their more eminent brethren in the craft.

Dr. Seemann has just returned from Venezuela, where he has been exploring the river Tocuyo, and discovered extensive beds of coal closely resembling the best Welsh steam coal. During this tour he has visited La Guaira, Caracas, Porto Cabello, and Chichirivichi, returning by way of Curaçao and St. Thomas.

The ribbon of the Legion of Honour has been given for literary reasons to M. Roche, the writer on French Grammar. M. Roche is settled in London, and is well known in literary and artistic circles.

The Prix Bordin in literature has just been awarded, by the French Institute, to M. Taine, for his "History of English Literature."

A large volume has been prepared by Mr. D. K. Clark, on "The Exhibited Machinery of 1862." The book, which is copiously illustrated, is dedicated to Mr. William Fairbairn.

Mr. Crestadoro, of Manchester, has issued a catalogue of the books in the Free Library of that city. More than twenty six thousand pieces are described in this ample volume—the arrangement of which is alphabetical. A second series of entries, in smaller type, gives the headings and subjects. The first part seems to be very well done, and if the second is less perfect in result, the present state of the art of classifying books must bear the blame. In other respects, Mr. Crestadoro's volume is satisfactory. The Manchester Free Library seems to be a fair collection.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. WILLIAM NIXON are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, 1st September. The procession to move from his late residence, Paddington-street, Paddington, at half-past 2 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker, South Head Road.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT and PLAN of DISTRIBUTION, LODGED.—In INSOLVENCY. A second Account Current and Plan of Distribution in the Insolvent Estate of HENRY MACHEN, of Pitt-street, Sydney, wine merchant, showing a dividend of 3s. 6d. per £ on all concurrent claims proved, being in addition to 6s. 6d. per £ previously declared, now lies in the office of Insolvency, Supreme Court, King-street, Sydney, for inspection of creditors and any person interested.

The accounts current and plan of distribution may be inspected for fourteen days from the date hereof, and any person wishing to object to its confirmation must lodge a caveat stating the grounds of his objections in writing, before the expiration of that time, otherwise we will, on THURSDAY, the fifteenth day of September now ensuing, apply to his Honor the Chief Commissioner, to confirm the same as lodged.

Sydney, 29th August, 1864.
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY, Official Assignee.
ARCHIBALD STEWART, Trade Assignee.

ESTATE of JAMES DEAN, deceased.—A first and final DIVIDEND in the above estate will be payable at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st of September, between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m.
GILFILLAN and CO.
8, Macquarie-place, 30th August.

DIVIDEND.—In pursuance of a resolution passed at the general meeting of proprietors, held this day, a dividend of five per cent., and also a bonus of two and a half per cent. for the past half-year will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, on and after the 1st September next.
R MANSFIELD, secretary.
Australian Gaslight Company's Office,
Sydney, 17th August, 1864.

IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF ALFRED HODGES, deceased.—All persons having CLAIMS against the estate of ALFRED HODGES, some time of Wellington, in New Zealand, gentleman, and latterly of North Grafton, in New South Wales, who died on the 18th day of May, 1857, are requested to forward the particulars of such claims to GEORGE HART, of Wellington, New Zealand, Esquire, the administrator, care of ROBERT HART, solicitor there. Wellington, New Zealand, 3rd August, 1864.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned EXECUTORS of the late CHARLES SCOTT, hereby give notice that we have appointed Mr. HENRY WILLIAMS to act on our behalf, in all matters connected with the business of the late Charles Scott, carried on under the style of CHARLES SCOTT and CO., and whose receipt will be a good and sufficient discharge in all cases.
WILLIAM HUDSON,
J. LOVECRAFT.

In reference to the above the undersigned begs to call the attention of squatters, country storekeepers, and others, to the large and well-assorted STOCK of IRONMONGERY of the late Charles Scott, which under instructions from the Executors will be offered at greatly reduced prices.
HENRY WILLIAMS.

FITZROY IRON WORKS COMPANY, Office 400, George-street, Sydney.—The Board of Directors of the Fitzroy Iron Works Company have appointed Mr. J. K. HAMPSHIRE, as Manager of the Works, at Mittagong. 27th August.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have admitted Mr. SEPTIMUS ALFRED STEPHEN as partner in my business of Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor, which will in future be conducted under the style of "STEPHEN and STEPHEN."
Sydney, 1st September. M. CONSETT STEPHEN.

ANCIENT ORDER OF ROYAL FORESTERS.—Members of the above Order having funeral regalia by them are requested to leave the same at my house, 419, Pitt-street, immediately. By order of the M. W. S. C. R. Wilson, JOHN HAMPTON, Supreme Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Large Spanish Chesnut Trees, a large assortment of Fruit Trees, Dahlias, Roses, Camelias, Polyanthuses, Hyacinths, &c., from the Surry Hills Nursery, for private SALE, by Mr. M. MAGILL, at the Auction Rooms of Mr. JOHN SOLOMON, 309, George street, THIS DAY (Friday), and SATURDAY.

NOTICE.—As the undersigned intends proceeding to England by the September mail, he requests that all parties having claims against him will forward them for liquidation on or before the 10th proximo.
J. B. TICKLE.
Sydney, August 22nd.

NOTICE.—The gentleman who caused the following advertisement to be inserted in the HERALD of the 10th instant, and who is represented as calling himself a Mr. Jones, is requested to forward his address to Mr. A. W. CASTLE, solicitor, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.

IF THIS should meet the eye of Mrs. J SCOTT, daughter of the late Arthur Farrell, Maitland, she will hear something to her advantage, by calling at Mr. READETT'S, solicitor, Elizabeth-st., North, Friday next.

TO COASTERS.—The undersigned are purchasers of hardwood, shingles, laths, &c., in any quantities. BEAUMONT and WALLER, Railway Joinery Works, and General Timber Yard, opposite Railway Gate, Chippendale.

THE GUN-ROOM OFFICERS of Her Majesty's ship ESK hereby give notice that they will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by their STEWARD after this date. Sydney, 31st August.

No. 64-68. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 20th August, 1864.
PERMANENT LEVEL of DUKE-STREET and FORBES-STREET, from Liverpool to Ann streets.—Notice is hereby given that Plans and Sections shewing the permanent level of Duke-street and Forbes-street, from Liverpool to Ann streets, as proposed to be adopted by the Municipal Council, is now lying at the office of the City Surveyor, and will so remain for four weeks from this date, for the inspection and information of the public, so that any objections to the same may be lodged with the undersigned, previous to the final adoption of the said levels.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 64-71. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 26th August, 1864.
TO TIMBER MERCHANTS and CARPENTERS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, the 1st September, for the supply of two hundred (200) alignment posts, in accordance with the specification to be seen at the City Surveyor's Office.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, the 5th September next, for the formation and ballasting of portions of Wortley, Dick, and Foy streets. For particulars apply to J M'DONALD, surveyor, Council Chambers, Darling-street, Balmain. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other tender.
24th August.

MUNICIPALITY OF COOK.—TENDERS will be received at the Council Chambers, Camperdown, till MONDAY next, at 7 p.m., from persons willing to supply white metal, broken or unbroken, at per ton, or per yard, delivered. By direction of the chairman.
ROBERT HENRY TIGHE, Council Clerk.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—DEBENTURES.—TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Council of Balmain until the 5th September next for the purchase of debentures of £100 each, to the extent of £3000, secured upon the revenue of the municipality.

Tenderers to state the rate of interest per annum for the debentures purchased at par.

Tenders to be addressed to the chairman of the municipality. By order of the Council,
J. M'DONALD, Council Clerk.
24th August.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—Tenders will be received up to 7 p.m. on MONDAY, September the 5th, for forming Simmons and Sarah streets. Plans, sections, and specifications can be seen between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m., at the Chambers.
By order of the Chairman.
W. H. MACKAY, Council Clerk, &c.
Council Chambers, Newtown Road, August 31.

FITZROY IRON WORKS COMPANY, Office 400 George-street, Sydney.—TENDERS will be received up to MONDAY, 5th September, from persons willing to contract for the making of at least 500,000 bricks on the Company's land at Mittagong. All particulars can be had on application to the MANAGER, at the works; or to the SECRETARY at the office.

TENDERS are invited for Repairs to a House in Balmain. Apply to H. PERDRIAU.

TENDERS required for Painting the outside of three Houses in Crown-street, Miller's Point, the property of W. C. Wentworth, Esq., to be delivered on or before the 6th of September. Specification to be seen at THOMAS COCKING'S, 406, Sussex-street South.

SUPPLIES FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—TENDERS will be received on or before the 26th of September next, by the Ordonnateur of the colony to supply the following articles:—
Coffee, 9 tons
Sugar, 16 ditto.
Terms may be ascertained by applying at the French Consul's Office daily, between noon and three o'clock.

DRESSES, MANTLES, SHAWLS, BLACK GLACES, FANCY SILK, MILLINERY, &c., TO BE CLEARED OUT THIS WEEK.
ARDERN AND EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

DRESSES, MANTLES, SHAWLS, BLACK GLACES, FANCY SILK, MILLINERY, &c. TO BE CLEARED OUT THIS WEEK.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

DRESSES, MANTLES, SHAWLS, BLACK GLACES, FANCY SILK, MILLINERY, &c., TO BE CLEARED OUT THIS WEEK.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

DRESSES, MANTLES, SHAWLS, BLACK GLACES, FANCY SILK, MILLINERY, &c., TO BE CLEARED OUT THIS WEEK.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

DRESSES, MANTLES, SHAWLS, BLACK GLACES, FANCY SILK, MILLINERY, &c., TO BE CLEARED OUT THIS WEEK.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

DRESSES, MANTLES, SHAWLS, BLACK GLACES, FANCY SILK, MILLINERY, &c., TO BE CLEARED OUT THIS WEEK.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

DRESSES, MANTLES, SHAWLS, BLACK GLACES, FANCY SILK, MILLINERY, &c. TO BE CLEARED OUT THIS WEEK.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

DRESSES, MANTLES, SHAWLS, BLACK GLACES, FANCY SILK, MILLINERY, &c., TO BE CLEARED OUT THIS WEEK.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR FOURTEEN DAYS,
previous to opening their shipment of new spring and summer goods.

Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON will hold, at their premises, a great Clearing Sale of the following goods—dresses, dress materials, mantles, black glace silks, shawls, coloured silks, children's mantles, fancy goods, French merinos, stuffs, hats, crinolines, millinery, underclothing, calicoes, sheetings, quilts, counterpanes, and blankets.

Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON, to make room for large shipments of new goods, have determined to clear out their present winter stock at any sacrifice, together with an immense lot of remnants of all kinds.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
Late Coutin and Griffiths,
86, King-street.

FOR FOURTEEN DAYS the Goods will be sold at any sacrifice.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

FOR FOURTEEN DAYS the Goods will be sold at any sacrifice.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

FOR FOURTEEN DAYS the Goods will be sold at any sacrifice.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

FOR FOURTEEN DAYS the Goods will be sold at any sacrifice.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

FOR FOURTEEN DAYS the Goods will be sold at any sacrifice.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

FOR FOURTEEN DAYS the Goods will be sold at any sacrifice.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King street.

FOR FOURTEEN DAYS the Goods will be sold at any sacrifice.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

FOR FOURTEEN DAYS the Goods will be sold at any sacrifice.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

FOR FOURTEEN DAYS the Goods will be sold at any sacrifice.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

W. C. PRESTON begs to thank the inhabitants of Sydney, and the public generally, for the large share of patronage afforded to him since the commencement of his CLEARING SALE, necessitated by the sale of the premises to the directors of the Commercial Bank; and to inform them that he has made arrangements to continue the sale for ONE MONTH, namely, till the 30th of September.

The premises were CLOSED YESTERDAY, August 31st.

To make a still further reduction in the prices of the remaining stock, he is quite aware that it will be necessary (in the present state of the times) to offer the goods at very tempting prices, and a reduction has accordingly been made, such as, he trusts, will fully meet the approbation of purchasers, and ensure the sale of the stock by the 30th of the month.

341, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

CAVENDISH HOUSE.—CLEARING SALE.
Continued, by special arrangement,
FOR ONE MONTH
To September 30th.
W. C. PRESTON, in making this announcement, does not think it desirable to represent more than the simple fact that a large reduction has been made on the remaining stock, such as he feels sure will not create disappointment with those who may favour him with their patronage during the present month.

There is still a large portion of genuine first-class stock on hand, and the sale will positively terminate at the appointed time.

341, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

REAL LACE GOODS, opened few days since.—Rotunde Mantles, Shawls, and Capes, will be sold at very low prices to insure an immediate sale. Clearing Sale at Cavendish House.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, Hat Manufacturer, Importer, and sole Shako Maker to the Rifle Battalions, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street, Sydney.

Hats and caps of every description made to order. Monthly shipments from the best London makers.

WINTER GOODS.—The undersigned have received patterns of winter good from Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co., for which they are prepared to receive orders or to execute indents. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place, agents for S. W. Silver and Co.

CRICKET GOODS.—Clubs and schools supplied. M'MAHON'S cricket depot, 410, George-street.

TOOTH BRUSHES, the bristles warranted permanent. A fresh supply just received at M'MAHON'S.

GOSNELL'S AROMATIC EAU DE COLOGNE, fountain perfumes, and cherry tooth paste; a fresh supply. M'MAHON'S, next City Bank.

HAIR BRUSHES, first-class quality, in white, unbleached, and black hair, penetrating, soft, and medium. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

WANTED, to sell a good MANGLE. Apply Boundary House, Paddington Road.

FOR SALE, a handsome Piebald GELDING, 4 years old, 16 hands high, a good dogcart or phaeton horse, £25; set double Buggy Harness, new, £10. GIBSON'S, next Burt's, 253, Castlereagh-street.

NEWPORT-PAGNELL CART and set new harness, cheap. GIBSON'S Depot, next Burt's, 253, Castlereagh-street.

AMERICAN ROCKAWAY, carries 4, price 40 guineas; Concord top buggy, £20. GIBSON'S, 253, Castlereagh-street.

SHEEP for SALE in QUEENSLAND.—3000 fat Wethers, in prime condition, guaranteed the best in the district. To be delivered on the Lynd or head of the Burdekin. Price moderate. Apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

WANTED, to SELL second-hand SPRING-CART. DENCH, coach wheelwright, Parramatta-street, opposite Sugar Works.

A BEDROOM, with board or partial board, for Gentleman. 28 College street, Hyde Park.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, with or without board. 221, Castlereagh-street, near Market-...

APARTMENTS to LET. Furnished; no children; other lodgers. 104 Liverpool-street.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED for a lady or Gentleman, or two Gentlemen, with board. ... Wynyard-square.

BOARD and Residence in a respectable private ... 174 Liverpool-street, 2 doors from Yurong-street.

BOARD and Residence in a respectable private ... 75, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs WEBSTER, ... York and Margaret streets, Wynyard square ...

BOARD and Residence for a married couple, or lady gentlemen. 3 Devonshire-terrace, Willi...

BOARD and RESIDENCE. No. 3, Bur... terrace, Hyde Park.

BLIGH-STREET.—No 19, to LET, immediate possession. W THURLOW, 1, Bom... ter. King...

BOARDING-HOUSE to LET, well situated; plenty lodgers. HICHENS GEDYE, 448, George-...

BUSINESS PREMISES in George-street.—To LET, No. 311, George-street, lately occupied by Messrs. Rossiter and Lazarus; also, No. 296, lately occupied by Mrs Speirs. Apply to J. F. HILLY, Pitt-street; or JAMES MILSON, jun., Box 218, Post Office.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE, ... Prince-st., Church-hill, an English home. Terms ...

FURNISHED HOUSE, to LET, Upper Forbes-street, F. E. BISHWORTH, opposite the Royal Hotel.

FURNISHED SITTING and BEDROOMS, ... 8 Liverpool-street, 2 doors from Pitt street.

FURNISHED HOUSE, or APARTMENTS, for family or gentlemen. 165, Premier-terrace, Willi... street.

FITZROY IRON WORKS COMPANY, ... 400, George-street, Sydney.—TO LET, by ... those famously situated PREMISES, adjoining ... Fitzroy Iron Works Company, at Mittagong, now ... as a general store, bakery, and slaughter-yard. ... present stock to be taken at a valuation. Apply to ... SECRETARY, at the office.

GOOD APARTMENTS for two gentlemen, or a gentleman and lady. 97, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

HOTEL TO LET, a nice snug little business. Furniture and stock comparatively easy. W. HARRIS...

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, a large Family HOUSE, eight large and lofty rooms, kitchens, servants' rooms, large garden and grounds, and plenty of good water. ... situation at the head of Lavender Bay. Apply JO... CARR.

OFFICE to LET, good situation; rent, moderate. H. GEDYE, 448, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET, short distance in ... country, with 200 acres of land, fenced; rent ... per annum; takings average £35 weekly; immediate possession. A really industrious man with about £250 ... realise a speedy fortune. Apply to HICHENS GEDYE, sole agent, 448, George-street, just above the Royal Hotel.

QUEENSLAND.—To Merchants and others in want of Business Premises.—To LET, large and convenient STORES, with cellars, outbuildings, and ... requirements for carrying on an extensive business of any kind; centrally situated. A lease of the premises will be given for a term of years, at a moderate rent. Apply to CHARLES BOLDING, Esq., architect, Ipswich.

SUITE OF APARTMENTS, to LET, Unfurnished. Mr. BAMES, chemist, 16, South Head Road.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE.—OFFICES and CELLARS to be LET. J. R. EBSWORTH, secretary.

STORES and OFFICES to LET, Macquarie-place, Circular Quay. LENNON and CAPE, 126 Pitt-...

STORES and STABLES to LET. DUGUID and CO., 74, Pitt-street, next Exchange.

TO LET, the SHOP lately occupied by Mr. De... Pitt-street. Apply at the Labour Bazaar.

THURLOW-TERRACE.—Nos. 2 and 7, to LET; rent moderate. Enmore-terrace, King-street.

TO LET, furnished, a large front ROOM, with use of kitchen. 155, Woolloomooloo-street.

TO LET, front OFFICES and portion of premises opposite Union Bank. C. BATE, 141, Pitt-street.

TO LET, next Hampson's Hotel, in King-street, Grocer's SHOP. Apply 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 4 rooms and kitchen. For ... dress apply at the Museum Hotel, William-street.

TO LET, those first-class Business PREMISES, ... George-street. Apply to J. B. TICKLE.

TO LET, at the corner of Market and Elizabeth streets, a HOUSE with 8 rooms. Apply 122, Palmer-...

TO LET, large CELLARS and ROOMS; water ... on. 160, Lower George-street.

TO LET, No. 62, Botany-street, Surry Hills. Inquire within.

TO LET, four-roomed HOUSE and kitchen, Darlinghurst. Water laid on. Mr. HAIGH, 221, Pitt-st...

TO LET, the STORE, No. 44, Pitt-street ... Apply to J. F. HILLY, Esq.

TO LET, 5-roomed HOUSE, Pyrmont; water laid on, taxes paid, 14s. per week. Mrs. COLESON, ... Wharf.

TO LET, 286, Crown-street, a six-roomed HOUSE, with kitchen and servants' room. Apply to ... PEARCE, next door; or at 97, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, a Country STORE, in full working order, for an active young man with a small capital, ... a good chance. W. MERRETT, 214½, Pitt-street.

TO LET, two delightfully-situated HOUSES, Paddington, 7 rooms and offices, rent low. C. BATE, ... Pitt-street.

TO LET, unfurnished, two ROOMS (with use of kitchen if required), delightfully situated. Apply ... Elizabeth-street South, opposite Strawberry Hill Inn.

TO LET, a Stone HOUSE, nicely situated near town, faithfully built, and containing eight rooms, kitchen, cellars, garden, &c; or for SALE, cheap, for ... Address Z. A. M., HERALD Office.

TO LET, a large airy Front ROOM, furnished, suitable for a married couple or two friends; to a permanent tenant terms moderate. 217, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

THAT really comfortable Family RESIDENCE, at present occupied by Captain Kendall, situate in Castlereagh-street South; rent, moderate. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner.

TO LET, on lease, at very low rent, that comfortable ten-roomed Family DWELLING, with every convenience, 18, Wynyard-square, next Spyer's stores. Apply to RAPHAEL, Margaret-street; or Cohen's Mount... Hall, George-street.

TO LET, DWELLING-HOUSE, Pennant-street, Parramatta, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, pantry, and servants' room, with coach-house, stable, &c., and fruit garden of about 2 acres. Apply to Mr. ELLIS, solicitor, 89, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, with immediate possession, BLENHEIM HOUSE and Grounds, Randwick. The house is well situated for a gentleman's family, and can be inspected by applying to Mrs. BELL, on the premises; or to S. H. PEARCE, Randwick.

TO LET, under peculiarly favourable circumstances, which will be thoroughly explained, the only licensed half-way house on the Windsor Road, with 80 acres of land (40 cultivated); rent only £1 per week. Licence, goodwill, and part of the furniture may be had a bargain. Apply at the White Hart, where the coach changes horses.

TO LET, the HOUSE in the Domain, known as No. ... Richmond terrace, containing ten rooms, three kitchens, bath-room, and every convenience for a family residence, with the advantages of an extensive view of the harbour, and close proximity to the Botanical Gardens. The house has just undergone a thorough repair, and is in perfect order. Apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

TO LET, for a term of three years, BAMBALLA PARK, county Camden, the residence of the late H. P. Jenkins, Esq., with the adjoining lands of Tallow... and Bosworth, comprising about 7000 acres of rich agricultural and pastoral land. The house contains seven rooms, with kitchen, servants' rooms, &c.

There is extensive stabling, besides stockyards and other conveniences suited to a large farm. The tenant can have about 600 head of quiet, well-bred cattle, which have for the most part been reared on the land.

Parties desirous of renting the estate are requested to apply by letter to W. E. PLUNKETT, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, stating rental, and price per head ... which they are prepared to give for the cattle.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines, and under	..	One shilling.
Four lines, ditto	..	Two shillings.
Six lines, ditto	..	Three shillings.
Eight lines, ditto	..	Four shillings.
Ten lines, ditto	..	Five shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

, All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

... Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.

N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.

SYDNEY:—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Thursday, September 1st, 1864.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1475775